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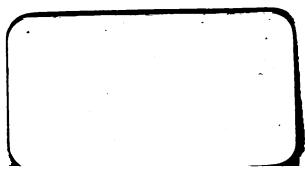
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ORTHOGRAPHIC  
ADS.



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ORTHOGRAPHIC AIDS ;  
OR,  
MNEMONICS FOR SPELLING,  
AND  
EXERCISES IN DERIVATION.

BY  
J. MICHÔD,  
OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE ;  
HEAD MASTER OF THE LOWER SCHOOL, COLLEGiate INSTITUTION, LIVERPOOL.



LONDON :  
LONGMAN AND COMPANY.  
LIVERPOOL : NEWLING.

1855.

302 a. 15.

LIVERPOOL:  
T. BRAKELL, PRINTER, COOK STREET.

## INTRODUCTION.

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In order that the intentions with which these Mnemonics have been written may be efficiently carried out, the Author desires to state, as succinctly as possible, the manner in which they should be used in class.

Each Mnemonic should be committed to memory by the pupils, and its principles explained, by them, to the teacher.

The exceptions and notes should be clearly pointed out, and, where necessary, committed to memory; the teacher should then question the class, individually, in a manner similar to the following, increasing or lessening the number of questions as he may deem fit.

*Q.* How do you spell *compliance*?

*Why* is the *y* changed into *i*?

*A.* In accordance with Rule I. "When adding to words terminating in *y*, &c., &c."

*Q.* Does the same change take place in the word *decaying*?

*A.* No,—Rule I. also says, "except when before it a vowel you find, &c."

*Q.* Why is the *e* omitted in *invading*?

*A.* Rule II. "At the end of a word if you find silent *e*, &c."

*Q.* Is the *e* omitted in *serviceable*?

*A.* No,—because "if *able* or *ous* follow soft *c* or *g*, &c."

*Q.* Why has *Almighty* but one *l*?

*A.* Rule IX. "Double *l* at the end of a word, &c."

*Q.* In changing the word single from an adjective to an adverb do we add *l-y*?

*A.* No,—Rule IV. "Words in *l-e* with the affix *l-y*, &c."

---

Upon each of the rules one hour should be devoted to questions similar to the foregoing examples, and when the pupils are tolerably perfect they should be questioned on the rules generally.

Dictation exercises should follow, the teacher taking care to intermix as many words bearing on the rules as he conveniently can. If the class be large, he should walk behind the pupils whilst dictating, marking the exercises as he proceeds, or be in some manner enabled, before the expiration of the hour, to point out all the errors, and register their number against the boys' names in the class book.

The plan upon which the dictation should be given will vary according to the invention of the teacher; the following, however, may be taken as a guide:—

Take a word or words from the *examples for sentence-building*, and upon these construct one or more sentences for the class to spell, either verbally or by pencil on their slates—thus, Rule II., the first and second words are, “arrive, invade.” The sentence built upon them might be—

“The *arrival* of the vessel was the signal for *invading*.”

or, “On *invading* the city we found a fresh *arrival* of troops.”

Such sentences as the above will also be found eminently useful when *framed by the pupil* as an introductory exercise to composition, in order to do which, the class may be directed to construct a certain number of sentences on a given number of words, the subject to be some familiar topic, such as History, Geography, Biography, &c., &c. For example—Rule I., the first and second words are, “army, destroy;” upon these words we may suppose a boy of 10 or 11 years of age to write—

“Cromwell's *armies* were celebrated for *destroying* ecclesiastical buildings.”

The third and fourth words are, “employ, giddy;” the sentence upon these might be—

“Henry V. when he became King, *employed* his energies in making amends for the *giddiness* of his youth.”

To each word an affix is added, in order to exemplify the rule.

The *subject—number of words given—number of sentences required*, &c., must be varied according to the *standing of the class* and the *judgment of the teacher*.

## VOWELS.

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### R U L E I.

---

#### **Anemonic.**

WHEN ADDING to words terminating in **y**,  
Be sure that you always *change y into i*,  
**EXCEPT** when *before it a vowel* you find,  
As a general rule then the **y stays behind**:  
But before **ing** or **ish** you will let the **y be**,  
And if **ous** be *affixed* then the **y becomes e**.

---

THE VOWEL **y** at the end of a word is changed into **i** with an *affix* or *augment*; as—duty, duties; cry, cries, crier; happy, happier, happiest, &c.

**EXCEPTIONS.**—**y** is *not* changed when it forms *part of a diphthong*; as—boy, boyish; joy, joyous; betray, betrayer, &c. But we *always write* laid, paid, saith, daily, gaily, slain, gaiety, their, theirs.

**y** is *retained* when followed by **ing** or **ish**, otherwise the **i** would be *doubled*; as—carry, carrying; baby, babyish, &c.

Dry and sly sometimes retain the **y** before **ness** and **ly**; as—dry, dryness; sly, slyly; although this orthography is of doubtful accuracy.

**ty** before **ous** changes **y** into **e**; as—pity, piteous: plenty, plenteous; beauty, beauteous.

---

#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Army, destroy, employ, giddy, ferry, daisy, canary, city, country, colony, auxiliary, ally, delay, decoy, gipsy, lady, folly, gallery, deny, dainty, charity, aviary, decay, canopy, comply, cherry, candy, theology, sympathy, vary, stay, shy, betray, pity, boy, sly, thirsty, modify, query, votary, malady, day, merry, ratify, gay, magnify, glory, comedy, gratify, gray, lily, flurry, lay, gusty, clay, clarify, joy, levy, geometry, fifty, array, worldly, pacify, deputy, spy, tarry, worthy.

## VOWELS.

### R U L E I I.

#### *Mnemonic.*

At the *end* of a word if you find *silent e*,  
 Then *throw it away*,—for there it can't be  
 When an *affix* you *add* with a *vowel commencing* ;  
 Thus *rogue* will make *roguish*, and *fence* will make *fencing* ;  
 But if *able* or *ous* follow soft *c* or *g*,  
 Then, change you make *changeable*, *keeping* the *e*.

---

THE VOWEL *e* silent at the *end* of a word is *rejected* when an *affix* is added *beginning with a vowel* ; as—*cure*, *curable* ; *arrive*, *arrival*, &c.

NOTE 1.—The *e* is retained if it is *preceded* by *c* or *g soft*, and the termination is *able* or *ous* ; as—*peace*, *peaceable* ; *courage*, *courageous*, &c.

NOTE 2.—FINAL *ie* is changed into *y* before an *affix* beginning with *i* ; as *die*, *dying* ; *lie*, *lying* ; *tie*, *tying*, &c.

NOTE 3.—FINAL *oe* undergoes *no change* ; as—*hoe*, *hoeing* ; *shoe*, *shoeing*.

---

#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Arrive, invade, race, service, rescue, late, knave, amuse, console, endure, cripple, curse, apprise, cradle, angle, disgrace, conceive, gamble, arrange, tame, range, improve, notice, lodge, liberate, reprieve, poise, mile, lie, jostle, glare, puddle, move, sale, loathe, revoke, trace, fine, scripture, scribble, virtue, taste, rage, shoe, tame, debate, grumble, translate, die, enforce, insure, entice, lame, stable, admire, write, peace, live, dine, wake, name, cane, cure, fire, conspire, desire, engage, confine.

---

**The affix able**—Much difference of opinion exists amongst Lexicographers as to the retention or omission of the vowel *e* in such words as *move*, *prove*, *tame*, &c., on taking the affix *able*.

In *Blame*, *Tame*, *Sale*, *Prove*, and *Move*, Walker retains the *e*, whilst Webster omits it.

In *Move* and *Prove* (alone) Johnson retains the *e*, omitting it in the other words.

In *Blame* the *e* is retained in the Imperial Dictionary, but it is omitted in the others.

In *Frame* the *e* is omitted in the Imperial, and the word is not in the other authors.

In *Tame* the *e* is omitted in Walker and Webster, and is not found in the other authors.

Walker assigns as a reason why the *e* should be retained in *move-able*, that the *o* in *move* does not retain its usual sound, and yet in defiance of that he spells *removable* and *approvable* without the *e*; it therefore appears clear that in all these words the *e* should be omitted.

## VOWELS.

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### R U L E   I I I .

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#### *Mnemonic.*

If an affix you add, with a *consonant starting*,  
 To a *silent e* word, with that e don't be parting,  
 EXCEPT in such words as *acknowledgment, judgment,*  
*Duly and truly, abridgment and lodgment.*

---

THE VOWEL *e* silent at the *end of a word* is *retained* when an affix is added beginning with a *consonant*; as—*pale, paleness; abate, abatement, &c.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*Duly, duty, truly, wholly, judgment, acknowledgment, abridgment, lodgment, argument.\**

---

#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Entire, life, sense, pure, chastise, abate, hope, care, manage, guile, lame, prove, guide, like, wife, convince, aggrandize, + state, elope, same, vile, vane, induce, engage, connive, blame, awe, move, pave, lodge, pure, hate, improve, judge, home, release, advertise.

\* The following deserve notice, although they are not exceptions in the *strict sense of the word*,—only, truth, awful, width, wisdom, nursing, hatred.

+ English writers are at variance with each other as to the accuracy of *ise* or *ize*, in the termination of such words as *authorise, authorize; apostatise, apostatize, &c., &c.*; some writers use *ise* at one time, *ize* at another.

— Chalmers writes *abridgement*, and *judgement* with the *e*, *acknowledgment* without it. Walker retains the *e* in *lodgement*, but omits it in the others.

## VOWELS.

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### R U L E I V.

---

#### **M**nemonic.

WHEN WORDS in l-e have the affix l-y,  
One is changed for the other (as y is for i.)  
Excepting five words, namely—*brittely* and *vilely*,  
The others are *suppely*, *solely*, *servilely*.

---

Words ending in l-e when they take the affix l-y, drop the l-e ; as—  
*singlē*, *singlē* ; *idle*, *idly* ; *terriblē*, *terriblē* ; *noblē*, *nobly* ; *humblē*,  
*humblē* ; and the numerous compounds with *able*, such as—*honourablē*,  
*honourablē*, &c.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Brittely*, *vilely*, *suppely*, *solely*, *servilely*.\*

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#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Subtle, noble, nimble, single, gentle, humble, terrible, sensible, feasible, double,  
idle, and all words ending in able, as commendable, agreeable, conformable,  
comparable, notable, suitable, changeable,† serviceable,† tamable,† blamable.†

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\* *Whole*, *wholly*, is placed as an exception to Rule III., rather than to this, for though from its peculiarity it may be classed with both, yet more properly with the former.

† Futilily is seldom used; if acknowledged, it would be an exception.

† In these and such words the pupil should state their relation to Rule II., giving explanation, &c.

## VOWELS.

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### R U L E V.

---

#### Mnemonic.

THE DIPHTHONG *ei* when it sounds like long *e*,  
*Most frequently follows* the consonant *c* ;  
*Reverse* it, and then if it still sound the same,  
It follows a consonant *not c* by name,  
Except in such words as—*counterfeit, seizure,*  
*Plebeian* and PROPER NAMES such as *MADEIRA*.

---

WHEN the diphthongs *ei* and *ie* have the sound of *double e* (*as in seem*)  
*ei* always follows the consonant *c*—*ie* some other consonant; as

- (ie) *Belief, chief, grief, field, sieve,*
- (ei) *Ceiling, conceive, deceit, receipt.*

EXCEPTIONS.—*Plebeian, seizure, seize, and its derivatives,*  
*counterfeit, and some proper names, as LEITH, MADEIRA, &c.*

---

#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Tierce, mischief, thief, tier, coterie, ceiling, cashier, rapier, chief, relieve, sieve, yield, retrieve, receipt, seize, fierce, plebeian, brief, field, cavalier, siege, thieve, piece, counterfeit, belief, mien, liege, perceive, pier, Leith, bier, seizure, Madeira, shield, relief, grief, deceive, conceit, shriek, grenadier, achieve, frieze, wield, kerchief, grieve.

---

The following and similar words are not exceptions inasmuch as the diphthongs have the sound of other vowels:—

*Heir, their, reign, feign, weight, freight, heinous, neighbour, &c.*—of *a* long.

*Height, either, neither,* (the latter two are still doubtful as to pronunciation), of *1* long.

*Leisure.....*.....of *a* short.

*Sieve.....*.....of *1* short.

## CONSONANTS.

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### R U L E V I .

---

#### Mnemonic.

A CONSONANT *final* but *seldom* is doubled,  
Save **f**, **l** or **s**, so with this be not troubled,  
Except *add*, *ebb*, *inn*, *buzz*,—*err*, *egg*, *butt*, *odd*,  
And some proper names, such as RUDD, WATT and TODD.

---

As a general rule no final consonant is doubled, except **f**, **l** and **s**;  
as—*staff*, *stall*, *dress*,—*drug*, *fin*, *trap*, &c.

**EXCEPTIONS.**—*Add*, *ebb*, *inn*, *buzz*, *err*, *egg*, *butt*, *odd*, and  
some proper names such as RUDD, WATT, TODD, &c.

---

#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Rob, stop, add, win, inn, cut, butt, rut, web, ebb, nod, odd, rod, peg, egg, keg, lad, cur, err, trap, (*inn*.) fin, (*egg*.) drug, mug, cat, wall, pin, ruff, lap, mass, call, odd, muff, mob, less, lip, win, pall, regret, &c. (See Rules VII. and X.)

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**Note**—The final consonant is *never doubled* when preceded by a diphthong or another consonant—as rain, pail, &c., and the apparent exception of **u** following **q** or **g** is not one, as it then becomes a part of the preceding consonant—as quaff, guess, &c.

We sometimes find bunn, burr and damm—this spelling is of doubtful accuracy.

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It may not be uninteresting to trace the reasons why there are exceptions to this rule.  
**Add**—(*L. addo.*) **Butt**—(*It. buttare. Fr. botte.*) **Ebb**—(*Sax. Ger. Dan. ebbe.*) **Err**—(*L. erro. Fr. errer. Ger. irren.*) **Inn**—(*Sax. inn.*) **Egg**—(*Sax. æg, eggian.*) (*Vide Introduction to Imperial Dictionary.*)

## CONSONANTS.

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### R U L E VII.

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#### *Anemonic.*

In words of *one syllable*, **f**, **l** and **s**,  
 If they *follow one vowel*, are *doubled*, as “*mess* ;”  
 But *of, if, as, gas*,—*was, this, thus, yes*,  
*His, has, and us*, all retain single *s*.

---

**F**, **l** or **s** is *doubled* at the *end* of a word of one syllable when it is preceded by a *single vowel*; as—*ball, miss, muff, &c.*

**EXCEPTIONS.**—*Of, if, as, gas, was, this, thus, yes, his, has, us.*

**NOTE.**—Polysyllables ending in **f** agree with this rule, as—*mastiff, &c.*  
 Ditto ..... in **l** do not..... as—*compel, &c.*  
 Ditto ..... in **s** do generally..... as—*mattress, &c.*  
 but have exceptions, as—*alas, bias, dowlas*,—compounds with **mas**, as *Christmas, Lemmas, Michaelmas*, the augments of verbs, nouns, and words ending in **s** adapted from other languages, as—*atlas, chorus, basis, &c.*

---

#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Stiff, wall, skiff, gruff, hiss, endless, poll, toss, will, trill, class, pull, kill, fill, doff, gill, mass, brass, loss, less, pass, impress, droll, all, dell, access, fell, full, knell, moss, wall, tall, stroll, sell, stress, lull, snuff, quill, scroll, mall, truss, quell, quaff, smell, dross, discourse, canvass, label, pill, pontiff, mess, listless, pupil, puff, profess, stuff, kiss, fall, gull, fanciful, cardinal, distil, hill, mill, hall, cancel, full, staff, bountiful, process, plaintiff, &c., &c.

---

*Foot-ball, hand-ball, wind-mill, all-sufficient, all-wise, bull-dog, tell-tale, down-fall, dung-hill,*  
 and such words retain the orthography of their primitives, as their union is at present *only partial.*

## CONSONANTS.

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### R U L E V I I I .

---

#### Mnemonic.

**K** final in words of ONE SYLLABLE—mark—  
 When it follows a consonant, stays there, as—bark ;  
 Now after one vowel we introduce c,  
 But after a diphthong, alone it will be,  
 For example take hawk, lock, ark, desk and think,  
 The exceptions are few,—such as arc, disc and zinc.

---

**K** final is generally omitted in all words except monosyllables. In these we find ck after a vowel ; as—lack, lock, but k alone after a diphthong or consonant ; as—hawk, look, break, bank, &c.

**EXCEPTIONS.**—Zinc, disc, arc—attack, ransack, matlock, fetlock, firelock, padlock.\*

---

#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Park, oak, trick, quack, hark, kirk, italic, shark, monk, park, peak, comic, hank, mock, shank, lock, beak, freak, knock, flank, sank, tragic, frank, sack, brook, music, tank, lark, dramatic, fork, shriek, check, speak, milk, tonic, sick, meek, slack, talk, skulk, speck, mark, link, look, junk, panic, ink, neck, ark, arc, rustic, luck, suck, quirky, physic, drink, bank, weak, traffic, think, sleek, reek, athletic, mark, buck, tack, dark, attic, book, hook, wreck, stock, perk, plank, graphic, stock, peck, topic, blank, mark, hack, duck, magic, desk, look, domestic, work, spark, pluck, hawk, jerk, musk, pink, mimic, check, desk, bark, brink, Atlantic.

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\* **K** is restored before ing, as trafficking, mimicking, &c., to retain the hard sound.

\* Compound words such as drum-stick, knap-sack, tooth-pick, &c., retain the **K**.

\* The SAXONS, who adopted the ROMAN ALPHABET, with a few alterations, used c with its close sound like k—thus, /ic-like. After the Norman conquest, c took the sound of s when it followed e i or y, consequently such words as /iecan (Saxon), and therefore originally pronounced /iecan, would be changed to /iesan, and hence the introduction of k (Greek.) This was extended by succeeding early English writers, to all words derived from Latin and Greek—thus they wrote (musicus, μουσικος) musick, &c., this is now nearly obsolete.

## CONSONANTS.

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### R U L E I X.

---

#### **M**nemonit.

**D**OUBLE *l* at the *end* of a word, when it takes  
**A** consonant affix, a *single l* makes,  
**E**xcept in five words, which are *shrilness* and *stillness*,  
**A**nd *tallness* and *smallness*, and (lastly add) *illness*.

---

WORDS ending in *double l* drop *one l* upon taking an affix beginning with a *consonant*; as—*fulness*, *fully*; *skilless*, *skilful*; *thraldom*, &c.

**EXCEPTIONS.**—*Illness*, *shrilness*, *stillness*, *smallness*, *tallness*.

---

#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Altogether, although, almost, almighty, albeit, will, (wilful,) full, (fulness, fully, full-blown, fulfil, fulfilment, fulfilling,\* &c.,) chill, (chilly, chilblain,) still, (stillness,) small, tall.

The following and such words may be used as illustrations of the opposite to this rule, viz.,—only taking affixes with a vowel, and retaining the double *l* :—

Kill, fill, call, cull, drill, fall, lull, pull, quell, roll, gall, sell, toll.

---

**NOTE**—The words *befall*, or *befal*,—*foretell*, *foretel*, &c., are vacillating between double and single *l*. When perfectly incorporated they will, most probably, retain but one *l*, as *handful*, (see Rule VIII.)—hitherto they have not far outstripped *foot-ball*—(See Note to Rule VII). Some good writers are of opinion that such words as *befal*, *instal*, &c., should retain *ll*, as they give the broad sound to the *a* = *aw*, but this argument would not hold good in *foretel*, &c.

**NOTE**—*Chillness* (more properly *chilliness*), *fullness*, and *dullness* are found in some dictionaries.

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\* N.B.—See Rule XI.

**CONSONANTS.****R U L E X.*****Mnemonic.***

EXCEPT DOUBLE 1 double consonants *never*,  
 When you give them an affix, from each other *sever*.

---

WORDS ending in any double consonant *except double 1* retain the double consonant upon taking an affix, as *stiff, stiffen, stiffer; odd, oddity; success, successful, &c.*

---

**WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.**

Depress, baseless, bless, compass, bliss, carcass, moss, boundless, err, emboss, success, ebb, pass, butt, odd, canvass, buff, oppress, dismiss, muff, add, distress, stiff, embarrass, quaff, pontiff, stuff, impress, toss, truss, loss, compress, profess, egress, progress, confess, gross, discuss, digress, suppress, engross.

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☞ Some of the words to Rule IX. may be beneficially introduced with those under this Rule in order to shew that *U is not always made single.*

## TERMINATIONS.

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### R U L E X I.

---

#### *Mnemonic.*

*One accented consonant ending a word,  
Becomes two if a vowel we add, as—deferred.*

---

WORDS ending with any *one consonant (except x which is of itself a double consonant,)* preceded by *one vowel*, whether monosyllable or otherwise, having the accent on the *last syllable, double the consonant* when they take an affix beginning with a *vowel*; as—beg, beggar; glad, gladden; wit, witty; acquit, acquitted; shrub, shrubby; entrap, entrapped, &c.

**EXCEPTIONS.—***Gas, gaseous; man, manikin,*

---

#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Chip, excel, fan, rub, regret, fat, abut, forget, abhor, sad, clog, flap, abet, acquit, admit, allot, annul, appal, rib, embed, flag, run, pot, emit, scrub, remit, rot, confer, expel, fit, shut, spit, sot, clot, flog, flit, rebel, rig, spin, rot, entrap, chop, extol, spur, clip, commit, top, chub, slop, concur, forget, control, crab, regret, emit, compel, bar, glad, lag, drum, shrub, strap, bud, demur, win, begin, fulfil.

---

Although the following words do not form exceptions to this rule, inasmuch as they are when compounded, *accented on the first syllable*, yet for the sake of clearness, they claim notice as not doubling on the final consonant.—Confer, conference; defer, deference; infer, inference; prefer, preferable, preference; refer, reference, referee, referable; transfer, transference, transferable.

## TERMINATIONS.

---

### R U L E X I I .

---

#### **M**nemonic.

Now mind if the accent be *not* at the end,  
 And a *vowel* commence what you mean to append ;  
 Beside letter l they all remain *single*,  
 Except the word WORSHIP, and what with it mingle.

---

WORDS of more than one syllable ending with any consonant except l (see Rule XIII.), and *not* having the accent on the last syllable, upon taking an affix beginning with a *vowel*, do *not double* the final letter, as—cherub, cherubic ; acid, acidity ; gallop, galloping, &c.

**EXCEPTIONS.**—Worship—and its derivatives.

---

#### **W**ORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

Morbid, fanatic, merit, popular, discount, perfect, intellect, temper, happen, rotten, answer, cherub, differ, stiffen, ripen, rigid, profit, enter, open, slacken, weaken, lighten, listen, subject, solid, acid, fluid, stupid, problem, consider, public, torpid, prosper, timid, rapid, insult, whisper, nation, barter, banter, gallop, carpet, drugget, valid, worship, scollop, ballot, billet, omen, interpret.

## TERMINATIONS.

---

### R U L E   X I I I .

---

#### ¶Anemonic.

**W**ORDS *polysyllabic* with *one final l*,  
**I**f the accent be *not at the end*—mark this well,  
**N**ever *double that l*; save with affixes *ed, er,*  
**E**th, *est, ous, ing, or*; thus *travel* makes *traveller*.

---

- (a) Words of more than one syllable, ending in *l* and not having the accent on the last, double the final *l*, when they assume the affixes *ed, er, eth, est, ous, ing, or*, as *carol, caroller; victual,* *victualler; revel, reveller; travel, traveller.*
- (b) But with *other* terminations the *l* is *not* doubled, as *local, locality; angel, angelic; civil, civilian, civilize; pupil, pupilage; natural, naturalist; equal, equalize.\**

**E**XCEPTIONS.—(a) *Perilous.* (b) *Duellist, tranquillity, tranquillize.\**

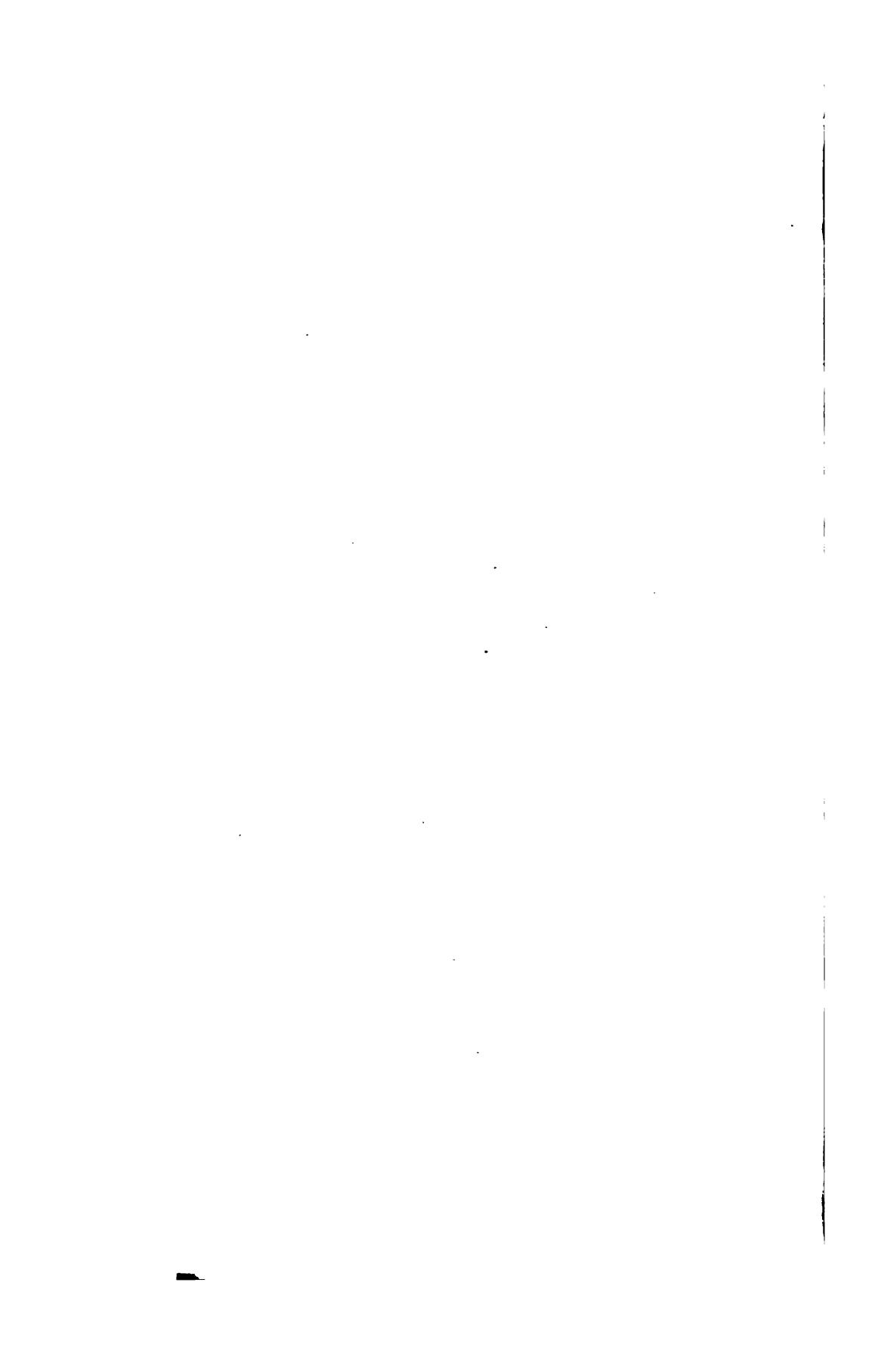
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#### WORDS FOR SENTENCE-BUILDING.

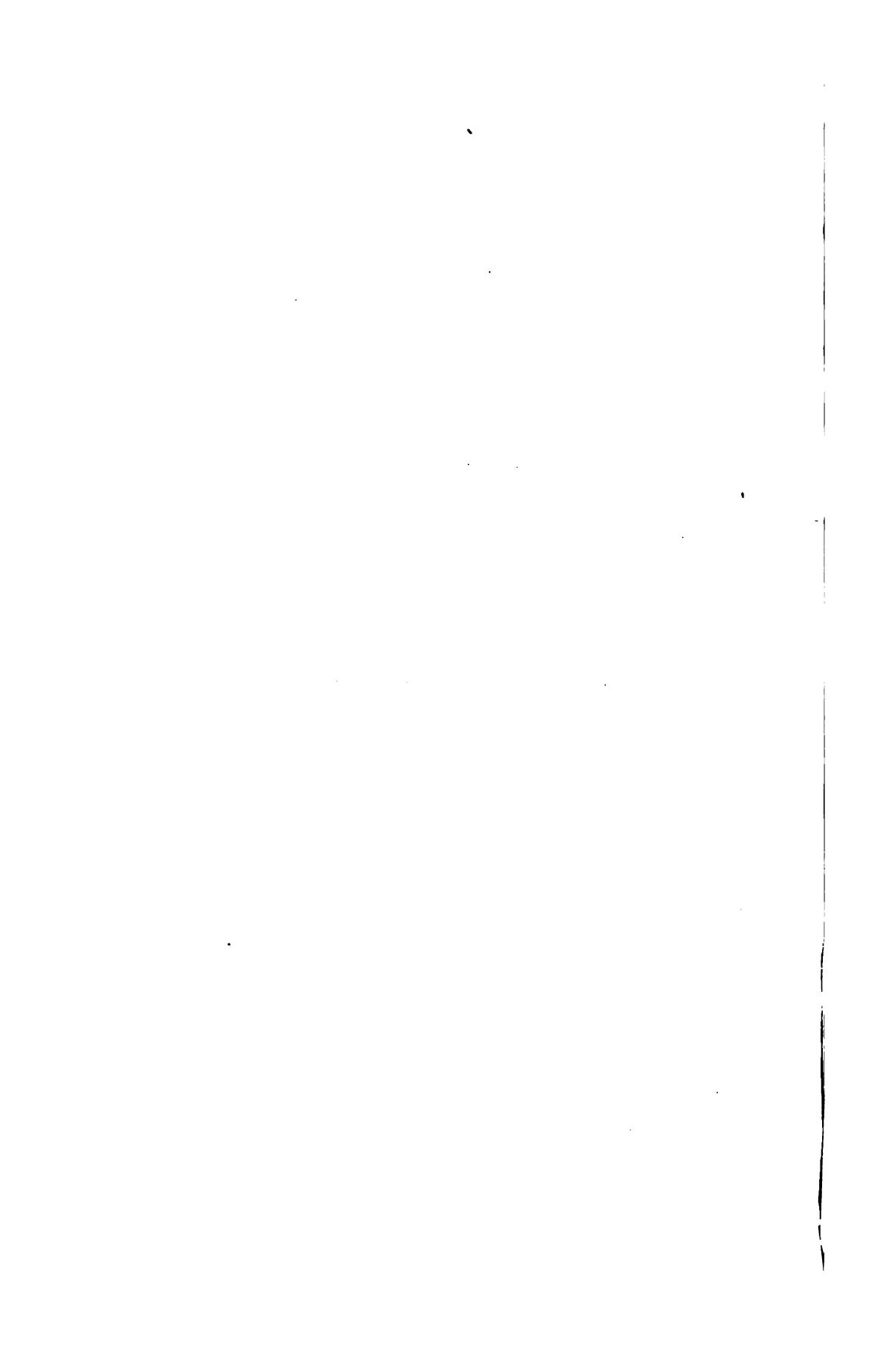
*Cancel, formal, final, marvel, angel, fatal, faithful, natural, powerful, youthful, wilful, libel, victual, skilful, pupil, oriental, vocal, carol, frugal, principal, universal, liberal, real, peril, revel, cavil, novel, natural, civil, level, local, spiritual, equal, scriptural, tranquil, dual, legal, neutral, duel, perpetual, rural, sensual, temporal, travel, loyal, mortal, revival, immortal, central, gravel, label, rival.*

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\* *Equalize* being spelled with one *l*, and *tranquillize* with two, may be accounted for by their Latin roots *equalis* and *tranquillus*.



## **EXERCISES IN DERIVATION.**



## R E M A R K S.

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The various sources from whence the English Language is derived, and the singular manner in which the British people have for centuries constructed their words, are reasons why so few persons who have only studied their mother tongue have any clear views of the meanings of the words they daily utter, or know, in many instances, their correct orthography.

To the classical scholar these difficulties arise but seldom, for the moment he hears or sees a word, be it of ancient use or modern invention, he knows from its structure the meaning intended; but to the purely English scholar the case is far different, and in order to remove these impediments, at least to some extent, the following work has been written.

The most ignorant person residing near a "Necropolis" from the frequent repetition of the word is aware that it refers to a piece of land, tastefully laid out, in which the remains of the dead are entombed; but the Greek scholar knows that it is so called from *polis* and *nekros*, so as to signify the city of the dead.

Again, the Latin scholar would know the meanings of eighty English words all derived from *pono*. Surely no apology need then be made by the Author for endeavouring to give some assistance to those who may have less time or opportunity than others for the study of the dead languages.

It must not for a moment be thought that this work contains every English word derived from the Greek, Latin, &c., &c.; this would require a volume much more extensive than could be conveniently used as a text-book; nor is it intended even to approach to such a work. The manner in which the root words are given will shew that much is to be done by the student.

There is a very copious list of prefixes and affixes thoroughly explained, followed by exercises upon which, with a little ingenuity, especially if assisted by a competent teacher, nearly all the difficult words of the English language may be built, and from their structure understood. For instance, after committing to memory the prefixes and affixes, let a pupil once know that the Latin word *porta* signifies a gate, *porto* to carry, and *portus* a harbour, all coming from the root *port*, how easy it will be for him to give the meanings of every combination of the root and its additions, as portable, portage, report, porter, portress, portly, unimportant, &c., &c., of which at least 100 might be adduced.

In many instances a boy hesitates when spelling a word. Is it essence or escense? When he knows that it comes from *esse*, to be, he is no longer in doubt. Instances of this kind are innumerable, and need no comment.

The following imaginary examination in class, may in some degree explain the manner in which it is proposed to use the vocabulary.

Teacher.—*Duo* is a Latin word signifying *I lead*: taking *duo* as the root, what do you understand its meaning to be in composition?

Pupil.—To bring or to lead.

T.—How would you use it to signify to lead from, or to entice away?

P.—Seduce. *Se* being a prefix signifying from. (Page 26.)

T.—Then if I use the word conduce, what do I mean?

P.—To lead to, or to tend to produce.

T.—And if I wish to express having a tendency to lead to, to produce, or promote?

P.—Conducive; because the termination *ive* signifies having the power; therefore *con-duc-ive* signifies with, to lead, having the power, or having the power to lead or promote.

T.—What does deduce signify?

P.—To produce or bring from; *de* being a prefix signifying from.

T.—And conductor?

P.—*He who leads with, or he who guides.* The affix *or* signifies he who.

T.—Then what word would you use to signify a person who teaches youth, i.e., who brings out or leads or develops the powers of the understanding.

P.—Educator, from *e* out, *duco* to bring forth or lead, and *or* the one who; therefore, the one who develops the powers of understanding,—an educator.

In this way more than 100 words may be brought under examination all constructed upon the root *duco*, and the affixes and prefixes given in this work.

It is also necessary that written exercises, of the following character, be required from the student, followed by an examination upon the words and their meanings.

WORD GIVEN—*Pendo, I hang.*

Root—PEND.

ap	pend	
—	—	age
—	—	ed
—	—	ence
—	—	ency
de	—	
—	—	er
—	—	ing
—	—	ent
—	—	ence
—	—	ency
in	im	—
—	de	ent
—	—	ly
—	—	ence

And so forth until all the prefixes and affixes, which can be combined with the root, are clearly defined.

## P R E F I X E S ,

*To be committed to memory: the Pupils' attention should be directed to the Foot-notes and Vocabulary.*

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a <sup>1</sup>	signifies on, in, not;	as <i>aboard</i> , on board
a, ab, abs	„ from	„ <i>absent</i> , being from ( <i>ens entis, being</i> )
ad <sup>2</sup>	„ to	„ <i>administer</i> , to minister to <sup>3</sup>
amphi	„ both, about, around	„ <i>amphitheatre</i> , a theatre around <sup>4</sup>
ana <sup>5</sup>	„ up, back, again	„ <i>anagram</i> , <sup>6</sup> letters backwards ( <i>gramma, a letter</i> )
ante	„ before	„ <i>antedate</i> , to date before
anti	„ against, opposite	„ <i>antichristian</i> , opposite to Christianity
apo	„ from	„ <i>apogee</i> , <sup>7</sup> from the earth
be	„ by	„ <i>beside</i> , by the side
bene	„ well, good	„ <i>benevolent</i> , willing to good ( <i>volens, willing</i> )
cata	„ down or against	„ <i>cataract</i> , a great waterfall ( <i>ractos</i> (Gk.) <i>rugged</i> (sig.) <i>dashing down with violence</i> )

1 a (Ang. Sax.) is an abbreviation of *on*. (*Horne Tooke*) a was formerly prefixed to English participles, in, *ing*; as, he is *a-going*—she is *a-walking*, &c.

a (Gk.) signifies *not*, or a *privation*; as, *Atheist*, one who *denies* that there is a *God*, from *Theos* (Gk.) *God*.

2 ad also signifies *to come near, to approach*. The d is frequently changed to s, f, g, l, n, p, t, when prefixed to those letters. See note page 38.

3 *Minister* (Lat.) an assistant; *ministro*, to perform a duty.

4 A theatre of an *oval* or *circular* form, having its area encompassed with rows of seats rising higher as they recede from the centre, similar to those used by the ancients in their gladiatorial combats.

5 ana sometimes signifies *distribution, parallelism or proportion*; as, *Analysis*, *Analogy*, &c.

6 *anagram* is literally letters read *backwards*; as, *evil, live*: in a wider and more common sense by transposition, as in Dr. Burney's anagram of *Horatio Nelson*, *Honor est a nilo*.

7 *apogee*, that part in the orbit of a planet which is *farthest* from the earth.

circum	signifies round, roundabout as <i>circumnavigate</i> , to sail round [the world] ( <i>navigo, to sail</i> )
con <sup>1</sup>	„ with „ <i>conduct</i> , to lead with or guide ( <i>duco ductum, to lead</i> )
contra	„ against „ <i>contradict</i> , to say against ( <i>dico dictum, to say</i> )
de <sup>2</sup>	„ from „ <i>depart</i> , to part from or leave
dia <sup>3</sup>	„ through „ <i>diameter</i> , the measure through ( <i>metron (Gk.), a measure</i> )
dis <sup>4</sup>	„ separation, privation, or negation „ <i>dishonest</i> , not honest
en <sup>5</sup>	„ to make „ <i>enable</i> , to make able
epi	„ upon „ <i>epigraph</i> , written upon ( <i>grapho (Gk.), to write</i> )
ex <sup>6</sup>	„ out of „ <sup>7</sup> <i>exodus</i> , a way out ( <i>odos (Gk.), a way</i> )
extra	„ beyond „ <i>extraordinary</i> , beyond what is ordinary
for <sup>8</sup>	„ against „ <i>forbear</i> , to bear against

1 The primary sense of *con* is most probably from some root that signifies *to meet or oppose, or to turn and meet: to approach to, or to be with.* It denotes *union*, as in *conjoin*, or *opposition*, as in *conflict*. *Con* undergoes a change similar to *ad*; thus the *n* is sometimes omitted, as in *coequal*; it is changed to *g*, as in *cognate*; to *l*, as in *collect*; to *m*, as in *command*, *combine*, *compel*, and to *r*, as in *correct*.

2 *de* often expresses a *negative*, as *derange*, *descend*; *de* is *opposed to ad*, as *descend*, *ascend*. Sometimes it *augments the sense*, as in *despoil*, *deprave*.

3 *dia*, also *by*, or *throughout*, *division*, or *diversity*, sometimes only *increases the force* of the word, as *diographical*.

4 *dis*, *dif*, *di*, are the same prefix under different forms; they signify also *twofold*, *manifold*, *different*, and *various*.

5 *en* gives the force of a *verb to a noun or adjective*; it coincides with the Latin *in*, and some words are written with either *en* or *in*. *For the ease of pronunciation*, it is changed to *em*, particularly before a labial, as in *employ*. It was formerly a plural termination of nouns and verbs, as *housen*, *escapen*—is still so in *oxen*, *brethren*, &c.

6 *an inscription on a building*, pointing out the date of its erection, &c.

7 *ex* sometimes signifies *off*, as in *erescindo*, or *beyond*, as *excess*. When prefixed to a name of office, it denotes *resignation*, as *exmanager*. It is sometimes contracted to *e*, as *edict*.

8 *exodus*, particularly the departure of the *Israelites* from *Egypt* under the conduct of *Moses*: the second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of the *departure of the Israelites from Egypt*.

9 " *For—from the Latin *fors*, *foris*.* The French had *fors*, and of the French *fors* our ancestors, by their favourite pronunciation of *th*, made it *forth*. *Fors*, in the preposition and conjunction use of it, the French have latterly changed into *hors*, but they have not so changed it when in composition. From the French we have many English words preceded by *for* with this meaning, as *forfeit*, *forclose* (*foreclose*), and we had anciently many more."—*Horne Tooke*.

<b>fore</b>	signifies before	as <b>forenoon</b> , before noon
<b>hyper</b>	,, over, beyond	,, <b>hypercritical</b> , over critical ( <i>crites, a judge</i> )
<b>hypo</b>	,, under	,, <b>hypoglossis</b> , under the tongue ( <i>glotta (Gk.), a tongue</i> )
<b>in</b> <sup>1</sup> (before vbs.)	,, in, upon	,, <b>incarcerate</b> , to put in prison ( <i>carcer a prison</i> )
<b>in</b> <sup>1</sup> (before adj.)	,, not	,, <b>infirm</b> , not firm
<b>inter</b>	,, between, among	,, <b>intercommunication</b> ( <i>communico, to talk together</i> )
<b>intro</b>	,, into, within	,, <b>introduce</b> , to lead in ( <i>duco, to lead</i> )
<b>meta</b> <sup>2</sup>	,, over, beyond	,, <sup>2</sup> <b>metaphor</b> ( <i>phero (Gk.), to carry</i> )
<b>mis</b> <sup>3</sup>	,, erroneous, wrong	,, <b>misplaced</b> , wrong[ly] placed
<b>non</b>	,, not, negation	,, <b>nonsense</b> , not sense
<b>ob</b> <sup>4</sup>	,, in the way of	,, <b>obstruct</b> , to build against ( <i>struo structum, to build</i> )
<b>orthos</b>	,, right, true	,, <b>orthography</b> , correct writing ( <i>grapho (Gk.), to write</i> )
<b>out</b>	,, beyond, or over	,, <sup>5</sup> <b>outlandish</b> , beyond the land
<b>para</b> <sup>6</sup>	,, through, by the side of	,, <sup>7</sup> <b>paragraph</b> , written by the side ( <i>grapho (Gk.), to write</i> )

1 *in* signifies *negation* or *privation*, as *invalidate*; it also *increases the extent of meaning by force of negation*, as *invaluable*; it sometimes *adds* its own signification, as *in, into, within*; it may also be considered as *opposed* to *e* or *ex*—as *include*—*inclusive* to *exclusive*—*inhale* to *exhale*—*ingress* to *egress*; before *i*, it is changed into *im*, as *illiterate*; before *r*, into *ir*, as *irresolute*, and into *im before a labial*, as *imbitter*, *immortal*, *impenitent*; and in some instances into *ig*, as *ignoble*.

2 *metaphor*—a short similitude—thus, “*That man is a lion*,” is a metaphor: “*That man is like a lion*,” is a *similitude* or *comparison*. *Meta* frequently answers to the Latin *trans*; it also denotes *change*, as *metamorphose*.

3 *mis* is from the Gothic *misa*; Saxon *mi*; German *miss*; all signifying *to err*.

4 *ob* is given above as signifying *in the way of*; but it *literally* answers to *for, because of, in front, before, about, against, towards, overagainst, over*. The *b* is often changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, as *oppose*.

5 *ut* (Sax.) *out*; *utländische* (Sax.) *foreign*.

6 *para* signifies *position, close to, near, in front*—hence *correspondence of parts*, as in *parallel, parable*; also *on the other side, beyond*; hence *passing through*, and hence also the *motion of pervading*, as *parenchyma, paracentric, paragoge, pareleon, paroxysm*; also a *state of being against, or contrary*, so as to *oppose* or *keep off*, as *paradox, paralogy, parachute, parasol*.

7 *Paragraph* originally meant a *distinct part of a discourse or writing*; it is sometimes marked thus ¶

<b>per<sup>1</sup></b>	signifies through	as <b>perambulate</b> , to walk through ( <i>am-bulo, atum, to walk</i> )
<b>peri<sup>2</sup></b>	„ around, near, about „	<b>perimeter</b> , the measure round ( <i>metron (Gk.), a measure</i> )
<b>post</b>	„ after, behind, since „	<b>postscript</b> , written after ( <i>scribo, scriptum, to write</i> )
<b>pre<sup>3</sup></b>	„ before	„ <b>prejudge</b> , to judge before
<b>pro<sup>4</sup></b>	„ for, before	„ <b>pronoun</b> , for a noun
<b>re<sup>5</sup></b>	„ back again	„ <b>return</b> , to turn back
<b>retro</b>	„ backwards	„ <b>retrograde</b> , to step backwards ( <i>gradus, a step</i> )
<b>se</b>	„ from	„ <b>seduce</b> , to lead from ( <i>duco, to lead</i> )
<b>semi</b>	„ half	„ <b>semiquaver</b> , half a quaver
<b>sub<sup>6</sup></b>	„ under, below	„ <b>subscribe</b> , to write under ( <i>scribo, to write</i> )
<b>super</b>	„ above, excess	„ <b>supernine</b> , over fine, more than fine
<b>syn<sup>7</sup></b>	„ with	„ <sup>8</sup> <b>syntax</b> ( <i>taxis (Gk.), an arrangement</i> )
<b>trans<sup>9</sup></b>	„ over, across, beyond „	<b>transatlantic</b> , across the atlantic
<b>tri</b>	„ three	„ <b>tricolor</b> , of three colors
<b>un<sup>10</sup></b>	„ not	„ <b>unable</b> , not able
<b>uni<sup>11</sup></b>	„ one	„ <b>uniform</b> , of one form

1 also *by, for, on, passing, or over the whole extent*, as *perambulate*; hence it sometimes signifies *very*, as in *peracute*, *very sharp*. It is also used *separately*, for *by*, as *per post*, *per railway*, &c. In *chemistry*, containing an unusual quantity, as *peroxide*, a substance containing *an unusual quantity of oxygen*.

2 *peri* corresponds with (Lat.) *circum*.

3 *pre* is the same as (Lat.) *pro*. Sometimes it means *beyond*, and may be rendered *very*: as, *prepotent, very potent*.

4 *pro* signifies *fore, forth, forward*.

5 *d* is put in after *re* for euphony; thus *re* is made *red* by the Latins before words *commencing with a vowel* as *Redamo*, to love each other *back again* (*amo to love*); *reddo* to give *back* (*do I give*.)

6 *sub*—the *last letter* of this prefix is often changed into the letter which *begins the next syllable*; as, *suffer, suggest, succeed*.

7 *syn* corresponds with the Latin *con*. The *n* is sometimes changed before other consonants; as, *sylogism, &c.*

8 The art of putting together, or duly arranging words and sentences, according to an established rule.

9 Also *through*; as, *transpierce*, or a *complete change*; as, *transform*.

10 *un* is a prefix very much used in English composition, from the Sax. (Ger. *un*, Dan. *on*, Sans. *an*, Lat. *in*.) In *adjectives*, it signifies *not*; in *nouns*, *the absence or want of*; in *verbs*, it frequently *annuls or reverses the action*. *Un* admits of no change before *l, m, r*, as *in* does in *illiberal, &c.*

11 from *unus*, one (Lat.)

## AFFIXES AND TERMINATIONS,

*To be committed to memory, and illustrated by one or more examples.*

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In words marked † the *prefix* should be pointed out as well as the *affix*.

The letters refer to the roots of the words.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
able	(adj.)	that may or ought to be, as <sup>a</sup> *portable, <sup>b</sup> culpable, remarkable, <sup>c</sup> sociable, agreeable	
ac	(adj.)	of or belonging to ,,, <sup>1</sup> maniac, demoniac, prosodiac, <sup>d</sup> cardiac, Syriac	
aceous	(adj.)	like, containing ,, <sup>2</sup> herbaceous, <sup>d</sup> farinaceous, <sup>e</sup> crustaceous, <sup>f</sup> testaceous	
acy	(nouns)	state or office ,, <sup>3</sup> magistracy, papacy, <sup>4</sup> prelacy, <sup>†</sup> conspiracy, <sup>†</sup> accuracy	
age	(nouns)	act of, state of, object ,, <sup>5</sup> bondage, carriage, <sup>6</sup> passage, marriage, <sup>g</sup> foliage	
al, ical	(adj.)	of, like, belonging to ,, musical, national, natural, historical, <sup>h</sup> decimal	
an	(nouns)	he who does or belongs to ,, historian, musician, artisan, grammarian, <sup>†</sup> collegian	

1 The pupil should give a *verbal analysis* of each example; thus *mania* signifies *madness*, *mania ac*, or as the *double a* is redundant, *maniac* will be *of or belonging to* madness; in its real sense, *one who is mad; a madman*.

2 *Herb*, a plant or vegetable with a soft or succulent stem. The affix *aceous* renders it *like or containing*, consequently any tree having a stem soft or succulent, that stem would be called *herbaceous*.

3 *Magistrate*, an officer whose duty it is to *administer justice*, from the Latin *magister*. The termination *acy* renders it *magistracy*, meaning *the state or office of a magistrate*.

(a) *porto, to carry*; (b) *culpa, a fault*; (c) *socius, a companion*: (d) *cardia* (Gk.) *the heart*; (e) *farina meal, flour*; (f) *crusta et testa, a shell*; (g) *folium a leaf*; (h) *decem, ten*.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
an	(adj.)	like or belonging to	as <i>Italian</i> , <i>Austrian</i> , * <i>Sylvan</i> , <i>Grecian</i> , <i>Mahometan</i>
ance	(nouns)	state of, quality of	,, † <i>dependance</i> , <sup>b</sup> durance, † <sup>c</sup> de- fiance, variance, † <sup>d</sup> extra- gance
ancy	(nouns)	state of	,, <i>infancy</i> , occupancy, †ascend- ancy, *necromancy
ant	(nouns)	the doer	,, † <i>assistant</i> , servant, protest- ant, † <sup>e</sup> defendant, † <sup>f</sup> com- batant
ant	(adj.)	being	,, <i>abundant</i> , <sup>b</sup> stagnant, † <sup>c</sup> cog- nizant, pleasant, †defend- ant
ar	(nouns)	he who	,, <i>beggar</i> , scholar, templar, vi- car, liar
ar	(adj.)	being or relating to	,, <i>popular</i> , <sup>j</sup> solar, <sup>k</sup> stellar, cir- cular, <sup>l</sup> insular, polar
ard	(nouns)	being	,, <i>drunkard</i> , sluggard, dotard, * wizard
ary	(nouns)	the doer, the place where, relating or pertaining to	,, † <i>adversary</i> , missionary, se- cretary, <sup>m</sup> titulary, <sup>n</sup> aux- iliary
ate	(nouns)	he who does, or is	,, <sup>o</sup> curate, † <sup>p</sup> advocate, <sup>q</sup> magis- trate, <sup>r</sup> graduate
ate	(adj.)	being, having the quality of	,, * <i>affectionate</i> , <sup>s</sup> temperate, † <sup>t</sup> accurate, † <sup>u</sup> illiterate, † <sup>v</sup> effeminate
ate	(vbs.)	to do	,, <sup>w</sup> graduate, personate, † <sup>x</sup> de- monstrate, <sup>y</sup> articulate, † <sup>z</sup> consecrate

(a) *sylva*, a wood; (b) *durus*, set, fixed; (c) *fido*, to trust; (d) *vagans*, vigor, to wander;  
(e) *necros* (Gk.) dead, and *manteia* (Gk.) divination; (f) *fendo* (obsolete), to strike; (g)  
*battre*, to beat (Fr.); (h) *stagno*, without a flowing motion; (i) *nosco*, to know; (j)  
*Sol*, the sun; (k) *Stella*, a star; (l) *insula*, an island; (m) *titulus*, a title; (n) *auxilior*,  
to aid; (o) *oura*, care; (p) *voco*, to call, or speak; (q) *magister*, a master; (r) *gradus*,  
a step; (s) *affectio*, a mental desire towards; (t) *temporo*, to moderate or restrain; (u)  
*litera*, a letter; (v) *famina*, a woman; (w) *monstro*, to show; (x) *articulatus*, jointed,  
distinct; (y) *sacer*, holy.

\* *Dutten* (Dutch,) to doze; hence a man whose intellect is impaired by age.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
ation	(nouns) the act of		as † <i>abbreviation</i> , † <i>alleviation</i> , cultivation, consternation
cle, cule	(nouns) little		„ <i>animalcule</i> , particle, versicle, article, *canticle
dom	(nouns) state or possession of		„ <i>kingdom</i> , popedom, chirstendom, freedom, thraldom
*ee	(nouns) the one, to whom, or who is	„ <i>patentee</i> , † <sup>b</sup> <i>absentee</i> , <sup>c</sup> <i>refugee</i> , † <i>referee</i> , <i>trustee</i>	
er, eer <sup>1</sup>	(nouns) the one who		„ <i>writer</i> , engineer, auctioneer, buyer, seller
en	(vbs.) to do or make		„ <i>shorten</i> , <i>harden</i> , <i>blacken</i> , <i>moisten</i> , <i>sweeten</i>
en	(adj.) made of		„ <i>wooden</i> , <i>golden</i> , <i>woollen</i> ,
ence, ency	(nouns) state or quality of		„ <i>decency</i> , † <sup>d</sup> <i>adherence</i> , † <sup>e</sup> <i>difference</i> , <i>currency</i> , <sup>f</sup> <i>fluency</i>
ent	(nouns) he who		„ † <sup>g</sup> <i>correspondent</i> , <sup>h</sup> <i>agent</i> , <sup>i</sup> <i>president</i> , <sup>j</sup> <i>student</i> , † <sup>k</sup> <i>resident</i>
ent	(adj.) being		„ † <sup>l</sup> <i>innocent</i> , † <sup>m</sup> <i>diligent</i> , † <sup>n</sup> <i>adjacent</i> , <sup>o</sup> <i>fluent</i> , <sup>p</sup> <i>decent</i>
er	(nouns) he who		„ <i>teacher</i> , <i>preacher</i> , <i>lover</i> , <i>painter</i> , <i>worker</i>
escence	(nouns) state of, growing or becoming		„ <i>putrescence</i> , <i>effervescence</i> , <sup>q</sup> <i>convalescence</i> , <sup>r</sup> † <i>excrecence</i>
escent	(adj.) being, growing or becoming	„ <i>putrescent</i> , <sup>s</sup> <i>effervescent</i> , † <sup>t</sup> <i>convalescent</i> , † <sup>u</sup> <i>excrement</i>	

1 *er*, from Saxon *wer*; *a man, a person*. In composition we use *ar*, *er*, *or*, &c.

2 *respondeo*, to reply.

3 *diligo*, to love earnestly.

(a) *canto*, to sing; (b) *ens*, *entis*, being; (c) *fugio*, to flee; (d) *hareo*, to stick; (e) *fero*, to bear; (f) *fluo*, to flow; (g) *ago*, to do; (h) *sido*, to settle, to perch; (i) *studeo*, to study; (j) *noceo*, to hurt; (k) *jaceo*, to lie; (l) *decens*, becoming; (m) *valeo*, to be strong; (n) *cresco*, to grow; (o) *ferveo*, to rage, to fret.

\* *Ee* denotes the person acted upon.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
ful	(adj.)	full of	as <i>hopeful</i> , plentiful, dutiful, joyful, careful
fy <sup>1</sup>	(vbs.)	to make	„ <i>beautify</i> , * <i>sanctify</i> , <i>justify</i> , "rectify, nullify, vilify
hood	(nouns)	state of	„ <i>manhood</i> , boyhood, widow- hood, childhood, hardihood
ible	(adj.)	that may or ought to be	„ <i>flexible</i> , accessible, sensible
ic	(adj.)	of or belonging to	„ <i>angelic</i> , †* <i>apostolic</i> , <sup>4</sup> <i>do- mestic</i> , <i>public</i> , <i>volcanic</i>
ice	(nouns)	the act of, the thing which	„ <i>justice</i> , cowardice, * <i>malice</i> , † <sup>1</sup> <i>prejudice</i> , † <sup>2</sup> <i>benefice</i>
ics	(nouns)	the science of	„ <i>mathematics</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>classics</i> , <sup>5</sup> <i>dy- namics</i> , <sup>4</sup> <i>hydrostatics</i> , <sup>1</sup> <i>polemics</i>
id	(adj.)	being	„ <sup>1</sup> <i>liquid</i> , <sup>1</sup> <i>frigid</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>humid</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>torrid</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>putrid</i>
ile	(adj.)	inclined to, belonging to, easily done	„ <i>infantile</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>docile</i> , <sup>4</sup> <i>hostile</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>ductile</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>puerile</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>fertile</i>
ine	(adj.)	of, belonging to	„ <sup>2</sup> <i>marine</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>masculine</i> , alka- line, <sup>2</sup> <i>saline</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>stearine</i>
ion	(nouns)	act of, state of being	„ <sup>1</sup> <i>absolution</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>contrition</i> , † <sup>1</sup> <i>reduction</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>construction</i>
ish	(adj.)	like, belonging to, dimi- nution	„ <i>childish</i> , <i>British</i> , <i>whitish</i> , <i>reddish</i>
ish	(vbs.)	to do, to make	„ <sup>2</sup> <i>finish</i> , <i>publish</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>estab- lish</i> , <i>burnish</i> , <i>punish</i>

1 *fy*, an abbreviation of *fio*, the neuter passive of *facio*, to make.

2 from *classis*, a rank; hence the first rank, relating to Roman and Greek writers of the first eminence; thus *Plato*, *Virgil*, &c., are *classical authors*, hence pertaining to the first writers amongst the moderns, as *Addison* and *Johnson*, are *English classical writers*, therefore *classical* denotes pure, chaste, refined, as a *classical taste*, a *classical style*, &c.

(a) *sanctus*, holy; (b) *rectus*, right; (c) *stello*, to send; (d) *domus*, a house; (e) *malus*, bad; (f) *judico*, to judge; (g) *facio*, to make; (h) *dynamis* (Gk.) power; (i) *hydor* (Gk.) water, and *staticos* (Gk.) static, or settling; (j) *polemos*, war; (k) *liquo*, to melt: (l) *frigus*, cold: (m) *humeo*, to be moist: (n) *torreo*, to roast: (o) *putridus*, rotten: (p) *doceo*, to teach: (q) *hostis*, an enemy: (r) *duco*, to lead: (s) *puer*, a boy: (t) *fero*, to bear: (u) *mare*, the sea: (v) *mas*, *masculus*, the male; (w) *sal*, salt: (x) *stear* (Gk.) suet: (y) *solvō*, to loose: (z) *contritus*, broken or bruised: (aa) *finio*, *finis*, the end: (bb) *stabilio*, to fix.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
<b>ism</b>	(nouns)	state of being, doctrine of ; as <i>magnetism</i> , <i>truism</i> , <i>parallelism</i> , <sup>a</sup> egotism, <sup>t</sup> atheism	
<b>ist</b>	(nouns)	one who	,, <i>druggist</i> , <i>florist</i> , <sup>a</sup> egotist, <i>artist</i> , <sup>t</sup> conformist, <sup>b</sup> botanist
<b>ive</b>	(nouns)	one who, or having the power	,, <sup>c</sup> operative, <sup>d</sup> captive, <sup>e</sup> relative, <sup>f</sup> fugitive, <sup>g</sup> con-formative
<b>ive</b>	(adj.)	having power, belonging to	,, <sup>h</sup> persuasive, <sup>i</sup> destructive, <sup>j</sup> progressive, <sup>k</sup> successive, <sup>l</sup> retrospective
<b>ize, ise</b>	(vbs.)	to do, to make	,, <i>equalize</i> , <i>fertilise</i> , <sup>t</sup> compromise, <i>civilize</i> , <i>criticise</i>
<b>kin</b>	(nouns)	diminution	,, <i>lambkin</i> , <i>manikin</i> , <i>pipkin</i> , <sup>a</sup> gherkin
<b>less</b>	(adj.)	without	,, <i>useless</i> , <i>faultless</i> , <i>friendless</i> , <i>houseless</i> , <i>penniless</i>
<b>let, et</b>	(nouns)	a little one, or diminution	,, <i>ringlet</i> , <i>eaglet</i> , <i>tablet</i> , <i>streamlet</i> , <i>circlet</i>
<b>like, ly</b>	(adj.)	resembling	,, <i>ladylike</i> , <i>godlike</i> , <i>childlike</i> , <i>gentlemanly</i> , <i>gaily</i>
<b>ling</b>	(nouns)	a little one	,, <i>duckling</i> , <i>foundling</i> , <i>goaling</i> , <i>darling</i> , <sup>a</sup> stripling
<b>ment</b>	(nouns)	the act of, the thing which	,, <sup>t</sup> acknowledgment, <sup>t</sup> contentment, <sup>t</sup> retirement
<b>mony</b>	(nouns)	the state of, thing that	,, <sup>t</sup> testimony, <sup>a</sup> matrimony, <sup>a</sup> acrimony, <sup>a</sup> patrimony, <sup>t</sup> parsimony
<b>ness</b>	(nouns)	state of being, or quality	,, <i>goodness</i> , <i>greatness</i> , <i>whiteness</i> , <i>blindness</i> , <i>lateness</i>

(a) *ego*, *I*: (b) *botane* (Gk.) a plant: (c) *opus*, *operis*, work—opera, works: (d) *capto*, to seize: (e) *fero*, *latus*, to produce: (f) *fugio*, to flee: (g) *forma*, form: (h) *suadeo*, to urge, to incite: (i) *struo*, *structum*, to build: (j) *gradior*, *gressum*, to advance: (k) *cessio*, a giving up: (l) *specio*, *spectum*, to look: (m) *mittio*, *missum* to send: (n) *gerke* (Ger.) a cucumber; (o) *strip*, *stripe*, a tall, slender youth: (p) *teneo*, to hold: (q) *tirer* (Fr.) to draw: (r) *testis*, a witness: (s) *mater*, a mother: (t) *acer*, sour: (u) *pater*, a father: (v) *parcus*, saving.

Affix.	To what part of speech.	Primary sense.	Examples.
or	(nouns) he who		as <i>collector</i> , <sup>a</sup> <i>monitor</i> , <i>actor</i> , <sup>†</sup> <i>conductor</i> , <sup>b</sup> <i>mentor</i>
ory	(nouns) place where, thing that		,, <i>directory</i> , <sup>a</sup> <i>dormitory</i> , <sup>†</sup> <i>depository</i> , <sup>a</sup> <i>auditory</i> , <sup>a</sup> <i>repository</i>
ory	(adj.) inclined to, producing		,, <i>satisfactory</i> , <sup>†</sup> <i>compulsory</i> , <sup>†<sup>c</sup></sup> <i>refractory</i> , <sup>b</sup> <i>desultory</i>
ose	(adj.) full of		,, <sup>a</sup> <i>jocose</i> , <sup>a</sup> <i>verbose</i> , <i>globose</i>
ous	(adj.) full of		,, <i>beauteous</i> , <sup>b</sup> <i>melodious</i> , <i>popu-</i> <i>lous</i> , <i>furious</i> , <i>desirous</i>
ric	(nouns) territory, jurisdiction		,, <i>bishopric</i>
ry	(nouns) being, the art or habit of, business, place where		,, <i>bravery</i> , <i>chemistry</i> , <i>misery</i> , <i>chapelry</i> , <i>brewery</i>
ship	(nouns) the state of, the office		,, <i>partnership</i> , <i>clerkship</i> , <i>ge-</i> <i>neralship</i> , <i>statesmanship</i>
sion	(nouns) act or state		,, <sup>†</sup> <i>oppression</i> , <sup>†<sup>m</sup></sup> <i>aggression</i> , <i>possession</i> , <sup>†</sup> <i>expansion</i>
some	(adj.) somewhat, or full of		,, <i>quarrelsome</i> , <i>tiresome</i> , <i>fro-</i> <i>licsome</i> , <i>meddlesome</i>
ster	(nouns) one who is, or does		,, <i>youngster</i> , <i>maltster</i> , <i>song-</i> <i>ster</i> , <sup>a</sup> <i>spinster</i> , <sup>a</sup> <i>chorister</i>
sy or y	(nouns) state of being		,, <i>ecstasy</i> , <i>phantasy</i> , <i>honesty</i>
tude	(nouns) state or amount of		,, <sup>b</sup> <i>altitude</i> , <i>gratitude</i> , <i>magni-</i> <i>tude</i> , <i>fortitude</i> , <i>multitude</i>
ty	(nouns) being or state		,, <i>cruelty</i> , <i>sincerity</i> , <i>severity</i> , <i>captivity</i>

(a) *moneo*, *monitum*, to advise : (b) *mens*, *mentis*, the mind : (c) *dormio*, to sleep : (d) *audio*,  
to hear : (e) *pono*, *positum*, to put : (f) *pello*, *pulsum*, to drive : (g) *frango*, *fractum*,  
to break : (h) *salto*, to leap : (i) *jocus*, a joke : (j) *verbum*, a word : (k) *melos*, a song :  
(l) *premo*, *pressum*, to press : (m) *gradior*, *pressum*, to go : (n) a woman whose occupation  
is to spin. In law, the common title by which an unmarried woman, without rank or  
distinction, is designated in England : (o) *chorus*, a choir ; (p) *altus*, high.

## VOCABULARY FOR THE EXERCISES.

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These are not always the proper roots of the language they represent, but are in some instances merely words of the language to which they belong, representing the basis of certain English words.

**A** (Gk.) signifies negation, as **Atheist**, one who denies God (Theos, (Gk.) God): **A** (Sax.) signifies up, on, in, as **Arise**, to rise up.

<i>aboard</i> , on board	<i>ashore</i> , on shore
<i>afoot</i> , on foot	<i>asleep</i> , in sleep
<i>aground</i> , on ground	<i>awake</i> , in wake
<i>alive</i> , in life	&c., &c.

**A, AB, ABS, (Lat.)** signifies from, as **Avert**, to turn from (verto, versus, to turn).

<i>abduce, duco ductum</i> , to bring or to lead	<i>absurd, surdus, deaf</i>
<i>abjure, juro juratum</i> , to swear	<i>abuse, usus, use or benefit</i>
<i>ablution, luo luitum</i> , to wash	<i>absent, ens entis, being</i>
<i>abrupt, rumpo</i> , to break	<i>abstain, teneo, to hold</i>
<i>absolve, solvo</i> , to loose	<i>abstract, traho tractum, to draw</i>
<i>absorb, sorbo</i> , to drink in	<i>abstruse, trudo trusum, to thrust</i>

**AD\*** (Lat.) signifies to come near, to approach, as **ADduce**, to bring to, (duco, to lead).

<i>adapt, apto aptatum</i> , to fit	<i>adjure, juro juratum</i> , to swear
<i>addict, dico dicatum</i> , to devote	<i>adjacent, jaceo, to lie</i>
<i>adequate, equatus</i> , made equal	<i>adjective, jacio jactum, to throw</i>
<i>adhere, haereo, to stick</i>	<i>adjoin } jungo junctus, to join</i>
<i>adjust, justus, right</i>	<i>adjunct }</i>

\* In composition the last letter (d) is usually changed into the first letter of the word to which it is prefixed, especially if it begin with *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, or t*; thus the Romans wrote *acclamo* for *adclamo*, *ascribo* for *adscribo*, &c.: the reason for this change is found in the *euphony or ease of pronunciation*.

*admire, miror, to wonder  
admit, mitto missus, to send  
admixture, misceo mixtum, to mingle  
admonish, moneo monitum, to teach  
adopt, opto, to choose*

*adorn, orno, to deck  
advent, venio ventum, to come  
adverb, verbum, a word  
adverse, verto versum, to turn  
advocate, voco vocatum, to call*

**AC for ad.**

*accelerate, celer, quick  
accede, cedo, to yield  
accent, cano cantum, to sing  
accept, capio cepi captum, to take  
accident, cado, to fall  
acclivity, clivus, a slope  
acclaim, clamo, to cry out*

*access, cedo cessum, to go  
accommodate, commodo, to help  
accomplish, compleo, to complete  
accredit, credo creditum, to believe  
accumulate, cumulo, to heap  
accurate, curo curatum, to care  
accuse, causor, to blame*

**AF for ad.**

*affable, fabula, a fable  
affect, facio factum, to make  
affinity, finio finitum, to end*

*affirm, firmus, strong  
afflict, fligo flictum, to strike  
affluence, fluo, to flow  
<sup>1</sup>affront, frons frontis, the front*

**AG for ad.**

*agglomerate, glomero, to wind into  
    a ball  
agglutinate, glutino, to fasten  
    together*

*aggregate, grex gregis, a herd  
aggrandize, grandis; great  
aggrieve, gravis, heavy  
aggress, gradior, gressum, to go*

**AL for ad.**

*allege, lego, to send as an ambassador  
allegiance, ligo, to bind  
alleviate, levo, levatum, to lift  
alliteration, litera,<sup>2</sup> a letter*

*<sup>3</sup> allocation, locus, a place  
<sup>4</sup> allude, ludo, to play  
alluvial, luo, to wash*

<sup>1</sup> Literally to meet or encounter face to face in a good or bad cause.

<sup>2</sup> Juxtaposition of the same letter.

<sup>3</sup> *Loco* to place, to lay—*allouer* (Fr.) as to allow a person his liberty.

<sup>4</sup> Literally to hint at, to insinuate.

**AN for ad.**

<i>annex, necto nexum, to tie</i>	<i>annul, nullus, nothing</i>
<i>annihilate, nihil, nothing</i>	<i>annumerate, numero, to number</i>
<i>announce, nuncio, to tell</i>	

**AP for ad.**

<i>apparatus, paro paratum, to prepare</i>	<i>apply, pllico, to fold together</i>
<i>appeal, pello, to send</i>	<i>apportion, portio, a part</i>
<i>appear, pareo, to appear, to become visible</i>	<i>appreciate, pretium, price</i>
<i>appease, pax pacis, peace</i>	<i>apprehend, prehendo, to seize</i>
<i>append, pendo, to hang</i>	<i>approbation, probo, to approve</i>
<i>applaud, plaudo, to clap</i>	<i>appropriate, proprius, private</i>
	<i>approximate, proximus, next</i>

**AR for ad.**

<i>arrest, resto, to stop</i>	<i>arrogance, rogo rogatum, to desire</i>
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**AS for ad.**

<i>aspire, spiro spiratum, to breathe</i>	<i>assign, signo, to sign</i>
<i>assail, salio, to leap</i>	<i>assist, sisto, to stand</i>
<i>assent, sentio, to think</i>	<i>associate, socio, to join</i>
<i>assert, sero sertum (ad-sero) to join</i>	<i>assume, sumo sumptum, to take</i>
<i>assiduous, sedeo, to sit</i>	<i>ascend, scando, to mount or climb</i>

**AT for ad.**

<i>attain, tango, to reach</i>	<i>attenuate, tenuo, to make thin</i>
<i>attemper, tempero, to temper</i>	<i>attest, testor, to affirm</i>
<i>attempt, tento, to try</i>	<i>attract, traho tractum, to draw</i>
<i>attend, tendo, to stretch</i>	<i>attribute, tribuo, to bestow</i>

**AMPHI** (Gk.) signifies both, two, about, around: as  
*amphibious*, living in two elements, *amphibolous, ballo*, (Gk.) to strike  
*bios*, (Gk.) life *amphitheatre, theatron*, (Gk.) a theatre

**ANA** (Gk.) signifies up, again, back, as **ANAtomy**, the art of  
 dissecting, (tome (Gk.), a cutting).

**anabaptist,<sup>1</sup> baptistes**, (Gk.) a baptist *anacathartic, catharsis*, (Gk.) a purging

<sup>1</sup> Here *ana* signifies again.

<i>anacrhonism, chronos</i> (Gk.), time	<i>analogy, logos</i> (Gk.), proportion
<i>anadiplosis,<sup>1</sup> diplosis,</i> (Gk.) twofold	<i>analysis, luo</i> (Gk.), to loosen
<i>anagram,<sup>2</sup> gramma,</i> (Gk.) a letter	

<b>ANTE</b> (Lat.) signifies before, as <b>ANTEdate</b> , to date before.	
<i>antecede, cedo</i> , to go	<i>antemundane, mundus</i> , the world
<i>antediluvian, diluvium</i> , a flood	<i>antepast, pasco pastum</i> , to feed
	<i>anteposition, pono positum</i> , to put

**ANTI** (Gk.) signifies against, opposite, in place of, as **ANTIPATHY**, a feeling against, (pathos, feeling).

<i>antichristian, Christos</i> (Gk.), Christ	<i>antimonarchical, monos</i> (Gk.), one,
<i>antidote, didomi</i> (Gk.), to give	<i>archos</i> (Gk.), a chief, <i>archo</i> (Gk.), to govern
<i>antifebrile, febris</i> , a fever	
<i>antiphony,<sup>3</sup> phone</i> (Gk.), sound, voice	<i>anti-English</i>
<i>antipode, podos</i> (Gk.), a foot	<i>anti-American</i>

<b>APO</b> (Gk.) signifies from, as <b>APostle</b> , one sent from, (stello, to send).	
<i>apocalypse,<sup>4</sup> calypto</i> (Gk.), to hide	<i>apogee, ge</i> (Gk.), the earth
or cover	<i>apology, logos</i> (Gk.), speech
<i>apocrypha,<sup>5</sup> crypto</i> (Gk.), to hide or	
conceal	

**BE\*** (Sax.) signifies by, as **BEcause**, by the cause.

<i>becalm</i>	<i>begirt</i>	<i>belay</i>
<i>become</i>	<i>behind</i>	<i>bemoan</i>
<i>befall</i>	<i>bemire</i>	<i>beset</i>
<i>befriend</i>	<i>behalf</i>	<i>bestir, &amp;c.</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Anadiplosis, duplicative* a figure in rhetoric and poetry consisting in the repetition of the last word or words in a line or clause of a sentence in the beginning of the next, as:—  
“He retained his virtues amidst all his misfortunes, misfortunes which no prudence could foresee or prevent.”

<sup>2</sup> Literally, letters or words read backwards as *live makes evil*, or Dr. Burney’s “Honor est a nilo. Horatio Nelson.”

<sup>3</sup> As one choir *answers to another* in a cathedral.

<sup>4</sup> As the *Revelation* written by St. John in the *Isle of Patmos*.

<sup>5</sup> Literally *not published by authority*. Thus when the *Jews* published their *sacred books* they called them *canonical and divine*; such as they *did not publish* were called *apocryphal*.

\* This prefix is in one sense merely the auxiliary verb *to be*.

**BENE** (Lat.) signifies good, well, as **BENEvolent**, kind, (*volo, to will*).

*benediction, dico dictum, to speak      benefaction, facio factum, to make*

**CATA** (Gk.) signifies against, as **CATAract**, a waterfall, (*racta* (Gk.), to dash down with violence); also opposition, contrariety, under, down, downward, &c.

<i>catacomb, combos</i> (Gk.), a hollow or recess	<i>catastrophe, trepho</i> (Gk.), to turn
<i>catagraph, grapho</i> (Gk.), to describe	<i>catapetalous, petalon</i> (Gk.), a leaf
	<i>catapulta,<sup>1</sup> pelte</i> (Gk.), a target

**CIRCUM** (Lat.) signifies round, roundabout, as **CIRCUMvent**, to come round, (*venio ventum, to come*).

<i>circumambulate, ambulo ambulatum, to walk</i>	<i>circumligation, ligo, to bind</i>
<i>circumduct, duco ductum, to lead</i>	<i>circumscribe, scribo, to write</i>
<i>circumference, fero, to carry or bear</i>	<i>circumspect, specio spectum, to look</i>
<i>circumflex, flecto flectum, to bend</i>	<i>circumlocation, locutio, a speaking</i>
<i>circumjacent, jaceo, to lie</i>	<i>circumrotation, roto, to turn</i>
	<i>circumvolve, volvo, to roll</i>

**CON** (Lat.) signifies with, as **CONcourse**, (*curro cursus, to run*).

*con* undergoes a change somewhat similar to *ad*: thus it is changed into *co*, as *coequal*, equal with; to *cog*, as *cognition*, *nosco*, to know; to *col*, before *l*, as *collect*, *lego*, to gather; to *com*, before *m, p*, and *b*, as *command*, *mando*, to order; *compel*, *pello*, to drive; *combine*, *binus*, two; and to *cor*, before *r*, as *correct*, *rectus*, right.

<i>concatenate, catena, a chain</i>	<i>connect, necto, to join</i>
<i>concave, cavus, a hollow</i>	<i>conscience, scio, to know</i>
<i>conceal, celo, to hide</i>	<i>consecrate, sacer, sacred</i>
<i>concede, cedo, to yield</i>	<i>consent, sentio, to think</i>
<i>conceit, capio cepi captum, to take</i>	<sup>2</sup> <i>conserve, servo, to keep</i>

<sup>1</sup> Probably from *pello*, to throw. It was a *Roman war engine*, capable of throwing a stone upwards of one hundred pounds weight.

<sup>2</sup> Hence *conservative* in politics.

<i>concentric, centrum, a centre</i>	<i>congregate, gressus gregis, a flock</i>
<i>concert, certo, to strive</i>	<i>consequence, sequor, to follow</i>
<i>congress, gradior gressum, to go or step</i>	<i>consign, signo, to seal</i>
<i>concord, cor, cordis, the heart</i>	<i>consist, sisto, to stand</i>
<i>conclude, cludo, to shut</i>	<i>consolidate, solidus, heavy</i>
<i>concrete, cresco cretum, to grow</i>	<i>consort, sors sortis, a lot or kind</i>
<i>concur, curro, to run</i>	<i>conspire, spiro, to breathe</i>
<i>condemn, damno, to doom</i>	<i>conspicuous, specio, to see</i>
<i>condense, denso, to close</i>	<i>constancy, sto, to stand</i>
<i>condole, doleo, to grieve</i>	<i>constellation, stella, a star</i>
<i>conduct, duco ductum, to lead</i>	<i>construct, struo structum, to build</i>
<i>confer, fero, to bear</i>	<i>consume, sumo, to take</i>
<i>confide, fido, to trust</i>	<i>contact, tango tactum, to touch</i>
<i>confirm, firmo, to make strong</i>	<i>contemn, temno, to despise</i>
<i>confiscate,<sup>1</sup> fiscus, a bag</i>	<i>contemporary, tempus temporis, time</i>
<i>confagation, flagro, to burn</i>	<i>contract, traho tractum, to draw</i>
<i>conflict, fligo flictum, to strike</i>	<i>contribute, tribuo, to give</i>
<i>confluent, fluo, to flow</i>	<i>convalescence, valeo, to be strong</i>
<i>confound, fundo, to pour out</i>	<i>convene, venio, to come</i>
<i>confront, frons frontis, the face</i>	<i>converge, vergo, to incline</i>
<i>congeal, gelo, to freeze</i>	<i>convert, verto versus, to turn</i>
<i>congratulate, gratulor gratulatus, to rejoice</i>	<i>convolve, volvo, to roll</i>
	<i>convulse, vello vulsus, to pull</i>

## CO for con.

<i>coeval, aevum, age</i>	<i>coincide, incido, to fall into (<i>in et eado</i>)</i>
<i>coexist, existo, to be</i>	<i>co-operate, opera, a work</i>
<i>coequal, aequus, equal</i>	<i>copartner, partio, to divide</i>
<i>cohære, haereo, to stick</i>	<i>cotemporary, tempus temporis, time</i>

## COG for con.

<i>cognition, nosco, to know</i>	<i>cognomen,<sup>2</sup> nomen, a name</i>
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<sup>1</sup> *Fiscus*, originally a *hamper, pannier, or basket*, but *metonymically* the emperor's treasure, because it was anciently kept in such baskets. *Confiscate*, therefore, means to *transfer private property to the king or the public, by way of penalty for an offence*.

<sup>2</sup> As Alfred the Great.

**COL for con.**

<i>collapse, lapsus</i> , to slip	<i>college, lego lectum</i> , to gather
<i>collate, latum, (a fero,) to carry, to bring</i>	<i>colligate, ligo</i> , to bind
<i>colleague, lego</i> , to choose	<i>collusion, ludo lusum</i> , to play
<i>collect, lego lectum</i> , to gather	<i>collision, laido laesum</i> , to strike
	<i>colloquy, loquor</i> , to speak

**COM for con.**

<i>combine, binus</i> , two	<i>compile, pilo</i> , to pillage
<i>command, mando</i> , to order	<i>complete, pleo</i> , (implies) to fill
<i>commemorate, memoro</i> , to mention	<i>complex, plecto plexum</i> , to weave
<i>commerce, mercor</i> , to buy	<i>complicate, plico plicatum</i> , to fold
<i>commiserate, miseror</i> , to deplore or lament	<i>comport, porto</i> , to bear
<i>commission, mitto missum</i> , to send	<i>comprehend, prehendo</i> , to grasp
<i>compact, pango pactum</i> , to fasten	<i>compress, pressus</i> , pressed
<i>company, <sup>1</sup> panis</i> , bread	<i>compromise, promitto promissum</i> , to promise
<i>compassion, patior passum</i> , to suffer	<i>compunction, pungo punctum</i> , to sting
<i>compel, pello</i> , to drive	<i>compute, puto</i> , to reckon
<i>compensate, penso</i> , to repair	<i>compose, pono positus</i> , to set, put, or lay

**COR for con.**

<i>correct, rectus</i> , right	<i>corrode, rodo</i> , to gnaw
<i>correspond, respondeo</i> , to answer	<i>corrugate, ruyo</i> , to wrinkle
<i>corroborate, roboro</i> , to strengthen	<i>corrupt, rumpo ruptum</i> , to break

**CONTRA** (Lat.) signifies against, in opposition, as **CONTRAdict**, to say against, (dico, to say).

<i>contradistinction</i> , distinction	<i>contraposition, pono positum</i> , to place
<i>contradistinguish</i> , distinguish	<i>contravene, venio</i> , to come
<i>contrafissure</i> , fissure or fracture	<i>contraversion, versio</i> , a turning

**COUNTER for contra—against.**

<i>counteract, act</i>	<i>countersign, sign, mark</i>
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<sup>1</sup> Literally a number of men who *meat* or eat together. *Pannier*, *pantry*, &c., are from the same root.

**counterbalance**, balance  
**counterchange**, change  
**countercurrent**, current, stream

**counterfeit**, *facio factum*, to make  
**countermand**, *mando*, to order  
**countermine**, mine

**DE** (Lat.) signifies from, a moving from, separation, as **D**Ep<sup>t</sup>art, to part from.

**decamp**, *campus*, a field  
**decapitate**, *caput capitis*, the head  
**decay**, *cado*, to fall  
**declaim**, *clamo*, to cry out  
**declare**, *claro*, to make clear  
**decrease**,<sup>1</sup> *cresco*, to grow  
**decrepit**, *crepo crepitum*, to creak  
**decurrent**, *curro*, to run  
**dedicate**, *dico*, to set apart  
**deduce**, *duco ductum*, to lead or draw  
**deface**,<sup>1</sup> *facio*, to make  
**defame**,<sup>1</sup> *fama*, fame, celebrity  
**define**, *finio*, to limit  
**deflect**, *flecto*, to turn  
**deform**,<sup>1</sup> *forma*, beauty  
**defraud**,<sup>2</sup> *fraudo*, to cheat  
**deliberate**, *libro*, to weigh  
**deliniate**, *linea*, a line  
**delirium**,<sup>3</sup> *lira*, a furrow

**delude**, *ludo*, to play or mock  
**demand**, *mando*, to order  
**demarcation**, *marca*, a mark  
**denounce**, *nuntio*, (*et nuncio*.) to tell  
**depend**, *pendo*, to hang  
**depict**, *pingo pictum*, to paint  
**depletion**, *pleo platum*, to fill  
**deplore**, *ploro*, to bewail  
**depose**, *pono positum*, to put or lay  
**deport**, *porto*, to carry  
**deprave**, *pravus*, wicked  
**derive**, *rivus*, a stream  
**descend**, *scando*, to climb  
**describe**, *scribo scripti*, to write  
**design**, *signo*, to sign  
**detract**, *traho tractum*, to draw  
**deviate**, *via*, a way  
**debark**, *barque* (Fr.) a boat or vessel  
**decline**, *clino*, to lean

**DIA** (Gk.) signifies through, as **DIAmeter**, the measure through, (metron, a measure.) See page .

**diagram**,<sup>6</sup> *grapho* (Gk.), to write

**diagonal**, *gonia* (Gk.), a corner

<sup>1</sup> See p. 24 (sig. negation).

<sup>2</sup> To withhold from wrongfully.

<sup>3</sup> *Deliro*, to wander from the furrow in ploughing. *Delirious*, wandering, raving.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 24, augments.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 24, opposed to *as*.

<sup>6</sup> Or *diagraph*, as by the French artists for an instrument used in perspective.

· <i>dialect</i> , <sup>1</sup> <i>lego</i> (Gk.), to speak or write	<i>diapente, pente</i> (Gk.), five
<i>dialogue, logos</i> (Gk.), sound, speech	<i>diatonic, tonos</i> (Gk.), sound
<i>diapason</i> , <sup>2</sup> <i>pas pason</i> (Gk.), all	

**DIS** (Lat.) signifies separation, parting from, negation, privation, &c.  
as **DISability**.

<i>disabuse</i> , <sup>3</sup> † <i>usus</i> , use (page 33)	<i>disengage, gager</i> (Fr.), to pledge, bet, or hire
<i>disadvantage</i> ,† <i>avantage</i> (Fr.), ad-	
vantage	<i>disgrace, gratia</i> , grace, favour
<i>disaffect</i> ,† <i>facio factum</i> (page 34)	<i>dishonest, honor</i> , honour
<i>disallow</i> ,† <i>loco</i> (page 34)	<i>disinclination, cino</i> , to bend
<i>disapprove</i> ,† <i>probo probatum</i> , to ap-	<i>disjoin, jungo</i> , to join
prove (page 35)	<i>dislike, lic</i> (Sax.), like, even, equal
<i>disarm</i> ,† <i>arma</i> , arms	<i>disoblige, ligo</i> , to bind
<i>disavow</i> ,† <i>vovo</i> , to vow, promise	<i>disorderly, ordo</i> , regularity of dispo-
solemnly	sition
<i>disaster</i> , <sup>4</sup> <i>astron</i> , a star	<i>disown, agen</i> (Sax.), belonging to
<i>disband</i> ,† <i>banda</i> (Sax.), a cord	<i>displace</i>
<i>disbelief</i> ,† <i>geleaf</i> (Sax.), assent, faith	<i>displease, placebo placere</i> , to gratify
<i>discompose</i> ,† <i>pono positus</i> (p. 39)	<i>dissent, sentio</i> , to think
<i>discord, cor cordis</i> , the heart	<i>disseminate, semino</i> , to sow
<i>discourage</i> ,† <i>cor</i> , the heart	<i>distil, stilla</i> , a drop
<i>discredit</i> ,† <i>credo</i> , to believe	<i>distribute, tribuo</i> , to give
<i>disuse</i> ,† <i>usus</i> , use	

#### DI for dis.

<i>dilate, latus</i> , wide	<i>diminish, minuo</i> , to lessen
<i>divert, verto versum</i> , to turn	<i>digest, gero gestum</i> , to wear
<i>dilapidate, lapido lapidatum</i> , to stone	<i>digress, gradior gressus</i> , to step
<i>dilute, luo luitum</i> , to wash	<i>divulge, vulgo</i> , to make public
<i>dimension, metior mensus</i> , to measure	

1 Spoken through a region.

2 As the *diapason stop* in an organ.

3 The pupil should here, and elsewhere, point out the *double prefixes*.

4 Of *astrological origin*.

5 Opposed to *assent*.

† Signifies negation.

## DIF for dia.

<i>differ, fero, to bear</i>	<i>†diffidence, fido, to trust</i>
<i>difficult, †facilis, easy to be done</i>	<i>diffuse, fundo fusum, to pour</i>

**EN<sup>1</sup>** (Sax.) signifies in, into, or on; to make, as ENable, to make able. (See page 24, note 5.)

<i>endure, durus, hard</i>	<i>entwine</i>
<i>enforce, force (Fr.), fortis (Lat.) strong</i>	<i>embale</i>
<i>engage, gager, to hire</i>	<i>embalm</i>
<i>engrave</i>	<i>embank</i>
<i>ennoble</i>	<i>embrace</i>
<i>enrich</i>	<i>embattle</i>
<i>enslave</i>	<i>embody</i>
<i>entangle</i>	<i>empale, palus, a stake</i>
<i>entitle</i>	<i>empower</i>
<i>entrap</i>	

**EPI** (Gk.) signifies upon, forth, as EPIdemic, upon the people, (demos (Gk.), the people.)

<i>epidermis, derma</i> (Gk.), skin	<i>episcopacy, scopeo</i> (Gk.), to see
<i>epigram, gramma</i> (Gk.), a writing	<i>epistle, stello</i> (Gk.), to send
<i>epigraph, grapho</i> (Gk.), to write	<i>epitaph, taphos</i> (Gk.), a tomb
<i>epilogue, logos</i> (Gk.), a speech	<i>epitome, tome</i> (Gk.), a section
<i>epiphany, phaino</i> (Gk.), to appear	

**EX** (Lat.) signifies out of, for, forth, proceeding from, as EXclude, to shut out, (claudio, to shut). See note 7, page 24.

<i>exact, ago actum, to do or press</i>	<i>except, capio cepi, captum, to take</i>
<i>exaggerate, aggero, to heap</i>	<i>excite, cito, to call</i>
<i>exalt, altus, high</i>	<i>exclaim, clamo, to cry out</i>
<i>exasperate,<sup>2</sup> asper, rough</i>	<i>exclude, claudio, to shut</i>
<i>excavate, carus, a hollow</i>	<sup>2</sup> <i>excruciate, crucio, to torment</i>
<i>exceed, cedo, to pass</i>	<i>exculpate, culpa, a fault</i>

1 EN coincides with Fr. en, Lat. in, Gk. en. When the word is borrowed from the French, en is more proper than in.

2 Here ex signifies excess.

*excuse, causor*, to blame  
*exempt, emo*, to buy or take  
*exhibit, habeo*, to have or hold  
*exhilarate, hilaris*, merry  
*exhort, hortor*, to cheer  
*exhume, humus*, the ground  
*exonerate, onero*, to load  
*exorbitant, orbita*, a track  
*exordium, ordior*, to begin  
*expand, pando*, to open

<sup>1</sup>*expect, specto*, to look  
*expel, pello*, to drive  
*expend, pendo*, to weigh  
*expiate, pio piatus*, to atone  
<sup>2</sup>*expire, spiro*, to breathe  
*explode, plaudo*, to clap  
<sup>3</sup>*extempore, tempus temporis*, time  
*extract, traho tractum*, to draw  
*extrude, trudo trusum*, to thrust

#### E for ex.

<i>edict, dico</i> , to say or speak	<i>elevate, levo levatum</i> , to raise
<i>edit, edo</i> , to publish, <i>do dedi datum</i> , to give	<i>elicit, lacio</i> , to allure
<i>educate, duco</i> , to lead	<i>eloquent, loquor</i> , to speak
<i>egregious, grex gregis</i> , a herd	<i>elude, ludo</i> , to play
<i>eject, jacto</i> , to cast	<i>erect, rego rectus</i> , to stretch or make straight
<i>elaborate, labor</i> , labour	<i>eruption, rumpo ruptum</i> , to break

**EX** (Gk.) signifies out, &c., (as in Lat.) as **EXodus**, a journey out,  
**(hodos** (Gk.), a way).

**EXTRA** (Lat.) signifies beyond, without, more than, further than as  
**EXTRAordinary**.

<i>extravagant, vagans</i> , wandering	<i>extramundane, mundanus</i> , worldly
<i>extraofficial, officium</i> , one's proper business or employment	<i>extrajudicial, judex, judicis</i> , a judge
<i>extraterritorial, terra</i> , the earth	<i>extragenous, genus</i> , a kind or family

**FOR** (Sax.) denotes against, that is, before or aside, a negative or  
privative, as **FORbid**, to bid not.

<i>forbear</i>	<i>forsooth, soth</i> (Sax.), true
<i>forsake, secan</i> (Sax.), to seek	

1 *Specto, to look, to reach forward, to fix the eyes.*

2 *We expire air at every breath.*

3 *Made or spoken at the time, not previously studied.*

**FORE** (Sax.) signifies before, priority in place, time or importance as  
**FOR** **Eadvise**

forearm	foreknow	foresee
forefoot	foreland	foresay
forecastle <sup>1</sup>	foremost	foreshow
foreground	foreordain	forewarn, &c., &c.
forejudge	forerunner	

**HYPER** (Gk.) signifies over, beyond, as **HYPER**critical, criticos, (Gk.), overcritical

hyperborean, boreas, (Gk.) the north hyperbole, ballo, (Gk.) to throw hypermeter, metron, (Gk.) a measure hypercritic, criticos (Gk.), critical

**HYP0** (Gk.) signifies under, as **HYP0**geum, under the earth (ge (Gk.), the earth)

hypocrite, <sup>2</sup> crites (Gk.), a judge	hypocaust, caio (Gk.), to burn, causis,
hypoglottis, glotta (Gk.), the tongue	a burning
	<sup>3</sup> hyposulphurous

**IN** (Lat.) signifies in, into, upon (before a verb), as INject, to cast in (jactio jactum, to cast); not, or want of (before an adj.), as INfirm, not firm (firmus, strong). (See note 1, page 25.)

inability, habilis, able	inaudible, audio, to hear
inaccessible, cedo cessum, to go	inappropriate, proprius, belonging to
inaccurate,† curio curatum, to care	incantation, canto, to sing
inactive, ago actum, to do	incapable, capio, to take
inadequate,† aequus, equal	incessant, cesso, to cease
inanimate, animo animatus, to give life	incarcerate, carcer, a prison
inapplicable,† plico, to fold	incarnate, caro carnis, flesh
inarticulate, articulo, to utter distinctly	incognate, nosco, to know
inattention, tendo, to stretch	incomplete, pleo, to fill
	incorporate, corpus corporis, the body
	incredible, credo, to believe

1 In ancient ships it was really a castle in the fore part of a ship.

2 Hypocrites (Gk.), a hypocrite, one that disguises some vice under the opposite virtue.

3 Under sulphurous, or containing less oxygen than sulphurous acid.

† In all such words as these, whether marked or otherwise, the pupil should be able to point out the double prefix, &c.

<i>incident, cado cecidi</i> , to fall	<i>inflate, flo flatum</i> , to blow
<i>incision, cædo cæsum</i> , to cut	<i>inflect, flecto</i> , to bend
<i>incite, cito</i> , to call	<i>inflexible, flecto flexum</i> , to bend
<i>incline, clino</i> , to bend	<i>influx, fluo fluxum</i> , to flow
<i>include, claudio</i> , to shut	<i>infoliate, folium</i> , a leaf
<i>increase, cresco</i> , to grow	<sup>2</sup> <i>inform, forma</i> , beauty, form
<i>incumbent, cumbo</i> , to lie down	<i>infract, frango fractum</i> , to break
<i>indecent, decens</i> , becoming, <i>deceo</i> ,	<i>infuse, fundo fusum</i> , to pour
to become	<sup>3</sup> <i>ingenious, gigno genitum</i> , to beget or produce
<i>indelible, deleo</i> , to blot out	<i>ingraft, graffan</i> (Sax.), to dig
<i>indubitable, dubito</i> , to doubt	<i>ingratitudo, gratus</i> , grateful
<i>indent, dens dentis</i> , a tooth	<i>ingress, gradior gressum</i> , to step
<i>indicate, dico</i> , to shew	<i>inharmorous, harmonia</i> , sweet sounds
<i>indict<sup>1</sup></i> } <i>dico dictum</i> , to speak	<i>inhabit, habito</i> , to dwell
<i>indite</i> }	<i>inhale, halo</i> , to breathe
<i>induce, duco</i> , to lead	<i>inhere, hæreo</i> , to stick
<i>indurate, durus</i> , hard	<i>inherit, hæres</i> , an heir
<i>inebriate, ebrio</i> , to intoxicate	<i>initiate, eo itum</i> , to go
<i>inevitable, vito</i> , to shun	<i>injudicious, judico</i> , to judge, <i>judicium</i> , judgment
<i>infatuate, fatuus</i> , foolish	<i>injury, jus juris</i> , right
<i>infallible, fallo</i> , to deceive	<i>inject, jacio jactum</i> , to throw
<i>infamous, fama</i> , fame	<i>injunction, jungo junctum</i> , to join
<i>infant, fans</i> , speaking	<i>innovate, novo</i> , to make new
<i>infidel, fides</i> , faith	<i>innocent, noceo</i> , to hurt
<i>infinite, finio</i> , to limit	<i>inquire, quaero</i> , to seek
<i>infirm, firmus</i> , strong	<i>insane, sanus</i> , sound
<i>infect, facio factum</i> , to make	<i>inscribe, scribo</i> , to write
<i>infer, fero</i> , to produce	<i>inscrutable, scrutor</i> , to investigate
<i>infinite, finio finitum</i> , to end	<i>insoluble, solvo</i> , to loose
<i>inflame, flamma</i> , a flame	

1 Authors have been induced to express these words in a *different orthography* in consequence of their *different meanings*. The former to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour; the latter to compose or write, or to dictate what is to be written.

2 Positively to give *form to*, but only so used in poetry—"Breath informs this fleeting frame."—*Prior*.

3 *Ingenious* and *ingenuous* literally being *inborn*. The former respects the *genius* or *mental powers*; the latter the *nobleness of character*.

*inspect, specio spectum, to look  
inspire, spiro, to breathe  
instruct, struo structum, to build  
insuperable, supero, to overcome  
temperate, temporo, to moderate  
intend, iendo, to stretch  
inter, terra, the earth  
intoxicate, toxicum, poison  
intractable, traho tractum, to draw  
intrude, trudo, to thrust  
inundate, unda, a wave  
invade, vado vasum, to go*

*invalid, valso, to be strong  
invent, venio ventum, to go or come  
invert, verto, to turn  
invest, vestio, to clothe  
inveterate, vetus veteris, old, confirmed  
invidious, video, to look  
invisible, viso, to see  
invincible, vinco, to conquer  
invoke, voco, to call  
involuntary, volo, to be willing  
involve, volvo, to roll*

**IG for in.**

*ignoble, nobilis, distinguished      ignominy, nomen, a name*

**I for in.**

*ignorant, gnarus, knowing*

**IM for in.**

<i>immaterial, materia, matter</i>	<i>impetuous, peto, to urge</i>
<i>immoral, mos moris, manner</i>	<i>implacable, placo, to appease</i>
<i>immortal, mors mortis, death</i>	<i>implicit, plico, to fold</i>
<i>immoveable, moveo, to move</i>	<i>implore, ploro, to cry out</i>
<i>immutable, muto, to change</i>	<i>import, porto, to bear</i>
<i>impalpable, palpo, to handle</i>	<i>impossible, possum, to be able</i>
<i>impale, palus, a pole</i>	<i>impotent, potens, strong</i>
<i>impatient, patior, to suffer</i>	<i>improper, proprius, proper</i>
<i>impart, partior, to divide</i>	<i>improvident, providens, careful</i>
<i>impel, pello, to drive</i>	<i>imprudent, prudens, wise</i>
<i>impend, pendeo, to hang</i>	<i>impunity, punio, to punish</i>
<i>impenitent, paeniteo, to cause repent-</i>	<i>impute, puto, to think</i>

ance

<sup>4</sup> Literally *to come to, or fall on*; common language *to find out*.

<sup>5</sup> Literally *a looking against*. That which is likely to incur ill-will, or to provoke envy.

## IR for in.

*irradiate, radio*, to shine  
*irrational, ratio*, reason  
*irregular, regularis*, regular  
*irresolute, resolutio*, a resolution

<sup>1</sup>*irreverent, vereor*, to fear or stand in awe of  
*irreligious, ligo*, to bind

**INTER** (Lat.) signifies between, or among (mutual), as **INTERcede**, to go between, (*cedo cessum, to go*).

*intercept, capio captum*, to take or stop  
*intercourse, curro cursum*, to run  
*interleave*  
*interline, linum*, a thread  
*interlude, ludo*, to play  
*intermediate, medius*, the middle  
*intermix, misceo mixtum*, to mingle or mix

*interpose, pono positum*, to put  
*interregnum, regnum*, a reign  
*interrupt, rumpo ruptum*, to break  
*interrogate, rogo rogatum*, to ask  
*intersect, seco sectum*, to cut  
*intersperse, spargo sparsum*, to scatter  
*intervene, venio ventum*, to come  
*interdict, dioo dictum*, to say

**INTRO** (Lat.) signifies into, within, as **INTROduce**, to lead in, (*duco ductum, to lead*).

*intromission, mitto missus*, sent      *introspect, specio spectum*, to look

**META** (Gk.) signifies over, beyond, change, as **METAmorphose**, to transform, (*morphe* (Gk.), form, shape).

*metaphor, phero* (Gk.), to carry      <sup>1</sup>*metaphrase, phrasis* (Gk.), a phrase

**MIS** (Gothic) signifies error, erroneous, wrong, as **MISguide**, to lead improperly.

<i>misapply</i>	<i>mistake</i>
<i>mislead</i>	<i>mistrust</i>
<i>misstate</i>	&c. &c.

1 Reverence—fear mingled with respect and esteem; veneration.

"The fear acceptable to God is a filial fear, an awful reverence of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to His service, and an unwillingness to offend Him."—*Rogers*.

1 A verbal translation. This word is opposed to *paraphrase* (which see).

This prefix is most frequently used before words compounded of other prefixes, root-words, and affixes, as,

misconception	- - mis	con capio } ion
		cepi }
misinform	- - mis	in forma
misrepresentation	- mis re	præsens } ation præsentis }

**NON** (Lat.) signifies not, negation, as **NONsense**, absence of sense.

nonability	nonconformist	nondelivery
nonappearance	noncontagious	nondescript
nonattendance	<sup>1</sup> noncontemporaneous	&c. &c. &c.

**OB** (Lat.) signifies in front, about, against, for, as **OBject**, to throw against, or oppose, (jacio jeci jactum, to throw).

The literal meaning of *ob* is "in the way of." (See page 25.)

obdurare, duro duratum, to harden	observe, servo, to keep or hold
object, jaceo jeci jactum, to cast	obstacle, sto, to stand
oblaze, latus, broad	obstruct, struo structum, to build
oblige, ligō ligatum, to bind	obtain, teneo, to hold
obliterate, litera, a letter	obtrude, trudo trusum, to thrust
oblong, longus, long	obtuse, tusus, (from <i>tundo</i> ,) bruised
obloquy, loquor, to speak	obviate, <sup>3</sup> via, a way
obnoxious, <sup>2</sup> noxius, hurtful	

#### OC for ob.

occur, <sup>4</sup> curro, to run	occult, celo celatum, to hide
occasion, cado casum, to fall	occupy, capio, to seize

#### OF for ob.

offend, fendo, to strike	office, facio, to make or do
offer, fero, to bring	

<sup>1</sup> This word is frequently changed to noncontemporaneous, cotemporaneous, &c., which latter orthography is certainly preferable, being more easily pronounced and equally correct.

<sup>2</sup> Intensive.

<sup>3</sup> Literally *to meet in the way*; hence to prevent by interception, or to remove at the beginning: present usage to remove in general, as difficulties or objections.

<sup>4</sup> To meet, run against; therefore, to meet or come to the mind.

## OP for ob.

*opponent, pono*, to put

*oppress,<sup>1</sup> premo pressum*, to press

*oppugn, pugno*, to fight

**ORTHOS** (Gk.) signifies right, true, as **ORTHOepy**, (epos (Gk.), a word,) correct pronunciation of words.

*orthodoxy, doxa* (Gk.), opinion

*orthogon, gonia* (Gk.), an angle

*orthodromy, dromos* (Gk.), a course

*orthometry, metron* (Gk.), a measure

**OUT** (Sax.) signifies beyond, over, as **OUTcast**, one cast out.

*outbid*, to bid beyond

*outburst*, burst beyond the usual  
bounds

*outdone*, done beyond, beaten

*outlandish*, land

**PARA** (Gk.) signifies by the side of, as **PARAllel**, side by side, (allelon (Gk.) by the side).

„ „ out of, passing through, beyond, as **PARoxym**, something sharp passing through, (oxus (Gk.), sharp).

„ „ against, contrary, as **PARAdox**, contrary to opinion, (doxa (Gk.), an opinion).

*parable, ballo* (Gk.), to throw

*paradigm, digma* (Gk.), an example

*paragraph,<sup>2</sup> grapho* (Gk.), to write

*paraphrase,<sup>3</sup> phrasis* (Gk.), a phrase

*parelcon,<sup>4</sup> helco* (Gk.), to draw

*paracentric, centron* (Gk.), a circle

*paralogy,<sup>5</sup> logos* (Gk.), a discourse

*parody, ode* (Gk.), a song

1 Intensive.

2 A distinct part of a discourse; a writing or a chapter which relates to a particular point; a marginal note, sometimes marked thus ¶, or by a break in the composition.

3 An explanation of some text or book in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the original, (as is attempted in the *paraphrase of the New Testament*, &c.)

4 The addition of a word or syllable to another, as in these exercises.

5 False reasoning.

**PER** (Lat.) signifies through, or beyond, as **PERambulate**, to walk through, (**ambulo ambulatum**, to walk).

See page 26, note 1.

perceive, <i>capio cepi</i> , to take	perpendicular, <i>pendo</i> , to hang
percolate, <i>colo colatum</i> , to strain	perpetrate, <sup>3</sup> <i>patro</i> , to go through with
perennial, <i>annus</i> , a year	perplex, <i>plecto plexum</i> , to twist, to fold
perfect, <sup>1</sup> <i>facio factum</i> , to make	perquisite, <sup>4</sup> <i>quero</i> , to seek
perfidy, <i>fides</i> , faith	persecute, <i>sequor</i> , to pursue
perfoliate, <i>folium</i> , a leaf	persist, <i>sisto</i> , to stand
perform, <i>formo</i> , to form	perspective, <i>specio spectum</i> , to see
perfume, <i>fumus</i> , smoke	perspire, <i>spiro</i> , to breathe
perfuse, <i>fundo fusum</i> , to pour	persuade, <i>suadeo</i> , to urge
perjure, <sup>2</sup> <i>juro</i> , to swear	pertain, <i>teneo</i> , to hold
permeable, <i>meo</i> , to pass	perturbate, <i>turbo</i> , to stir
permit, <i>mitto missum</i> , to send	pervade, <i>vado</i> , to go
permutation, <i>muto mutatum</i> , to change	pervert, <i>vertō</i> , to turn
pernicious, <i>nex necis</i> , death	pervious, <sup>5</sup> <i>via</i> , a way
peroration, <i>oro</i> , to pray, or <i>oratio</i> , a speech	

**PERI** (Gk.) signifies around, near, about, as **PERImeter**, the measure round, (**metron** (Gk.), a measure).

perianth, <sup>6</sup> <i>anthos</i> (Gk.) a flower	period, <i>odos</i> (Gk.), a way
pericardium, <i>cardia</i> (Gk.), the heart	periphery, <i>phero</i> (Gk.), to bear
pericarp, <i>carpos</i> (Gk.), fruit	periscii, <i>skia</i> (Gk.), a shadow
perigraph, <i>grapho</i> (Gk.), to write	peritrochium, <i>trochos</i> (Gk.), a wheel
perihelion, <i>helios</i> (Gk.), the sun	

1 To make through, or to carry to the end.

2 To swear *beyond the truth* or *falsely*.

3 Always used to express an evil act.

4 Something *sought for* through an office or position.

5 Admitting a way or passage *through*.

6 A term in *botany* used when the *calyx* and *corolla* are *combined* and *not distinct* from each other, as in the tulip.

**POST** (Lat.) signifies after, behind, since, &c., as **POSTscript**, written after, (*scribo scriptum, to write*).

<i>postdate, datum, date</i>	<i>postfix, figo fixum, to stick</i>
<i>postpone, pono, to put</i>	<i>postmortem, mors mortis, death</i>
<i>posthumous, humo, to bury</i>	

**PRE** (Lat.) signifies before, as **PREDict**, to tell or say before, (*dico dictum, to say*).

See page 26, note 3.

<i>preamble, ambulo, to go</i>	<i>premature, maturus, ripe</i>
<i>precaution, caveo cautum, to beware</i>	<i>premonitory, moneo monitum, to advise, warn, &amp;c.</i>
<i>precede, cedo, to go</i>	
<i>precentor, canto, to sing</i>	<i>preponderate, pondero, to weigh</i>
<i>precinct, cingo cinctum, to surround</i>	<i>preposterosus,<sup>1</sup> posterus, hinder, coming after</i>
<i>preclude, cludo, to shut</i>	
<i>precocious, coquo coctum, to prepare</i>	<i>preside, sedeo, to sit</i>
<i>precursor, curro cursum, to run</i>	<i>presume, sumo, to take</i>
<i>predestinate, destino, to appoint</i>	<i>prescience, scio, to know</i>
<i>predominate, dominor, to rule</i>	<i>prescribe, scribo scriptum, to write</i>
<i>prefer, fero, to bear</i>	<i>pretend, tendo, to stretch</i>
<i>prejudice, judico, to judge</i>	<i>prevail, valeo, to be strong</i>
<i>preliminary, limen, a limit</i>	<i>prevent, venio ventum, to come</i>
<i>prelude, ludo, to play</i>	

Many words might be added whose roots should be thoroughly understood by the English student, after having been exercised in the previous pages, such as *prejudge, preordain, predispose, preoccupy, preconceive, &c., &c.*

**PRO** (Lat.) signifies for, before, in front, forward, as **PROceed**, to move forward, (*cedo, to move*).

See page 26, note 4.

<i>proclaim, clamo, to cry out</i>	<i>profane, fanum, a temple</i>
<i>procure, curo, to take care</i>	<i>profuse, fundo fusum, to pour</i>
<i>produce, duco, to lead</i>	<i>profile, filum, a line or thread</i>

---

<sup>1</sup> Literally having that first which ought to be last.

<i>profligate, figo, to dash</i>	<i>propound, pono, to put</i>
<i>profound, fundus, the bottom</i>	<i>propose, pono positum, to put</i>
<i>progress, gradior gressum, to advance</i>	<i>prorogue,<sup>1</sup> rogo, to ask or interrogate</i>
<i>prohibit, habeo, to hold</i>	<i>proscribe, scribo, to write</i>
<i>project, jacio jactum, to throw</i>	<i>prospect, specio spectum, to see</i>
<i>prolix, laxus, drawn out</i>	<i>protect, tego tectum, to cover</i>
<i>promise, mitto missum, to send</i>	<i>protest, testor, to affirm</i>
<i>promontory, mons montis, a moun-</i>	<i>protrude, trudo, to thrust</i>
<i>tain</i>	<i>protuberance, tubero, a knob</i>
<i>promote, moveo motum, to move</i>	<i>proverb, verbum, a word</i>
<i>pronoun, nomen, a name</i>	<i>provide, video, to see</i>
<i>pronounce, nuncio to speak</i>	<i>provoke, voco, to call</i>
<i>propel, pello, to drive</i>	<i>protract, traho tractum, to draw</i>

RE (Lat.) signifies back, again, as REcall, to call back.

See page 26, note 5.

<i>reanimate, anima, life</i>	<i>remand, mando, to order</i>
<i>recede, cedo, to go</i>	<i>remit, mitto missum, to send</i>
<i>receive, capio cepi, to take</i>	<i>remote, moveo motum, to move</i>
<i>recess, cedo cessum, to go</i>	<i>renounce, nuncio, to tell</i>
<i>recite, cito, to call</i>	<i>renovate, novo, to make new</i>
<i>recline, clino, to bend</i>	<i>repair, pario, to make ready</i>
<i>recollect, lego lectum, to gather</i>	<i>repel, pello, to drive</i>
<i>recompense, penso pensatum, to make</i>	<i>replete, pleo pletum, to fill</i>
<i>amends for</i>	<i>reprehend, prehendo, to take</i>
<i>redolent, oleo, to smell of</i>	<i>repugnant, pugno, to fight</i>
<i>reduce, duco, to lead</i>	<i>reserve, servo, to keep</i>
<i>reflect, flecto flexum, to bend</i>	<i>resign, signum, a seal</i>
<i>refuge, fugio, to fly</i>	<i>respire, spiro, to breathe</i>
<i>refund, fundo, to pour</i>	<i>respond, spondeo sponsum, to promise,</i>
<i>reject, jacio jactum, to throw</i>	<i>to answer</i>
<i>relapse, lapsus, a slip</i>	<i>restrict, stringo strictum, to hold fast</i>
<i>relate, latum (a fero), to carry</i>	<i>resume, sumo sumptum, to take</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Prorogo* (Lat.), to prolong, continue, or protract, as to continue the parliament from one session to another.

*retain, teneo tentum, to hold  
retract, traho tractum, to draw  
reverse, verto versum, to turn  
revise, video visum, to see*

*revive, vivo, to live  
revoke, voco, to call  
revolve, volvo, to turn or roll*

Very many words might be added, such as *regain, retake, refill, &c., &c.*

**RETRO** (Lat.) signifies backwards, as **RETROaction**, an action returned.

*retrocede, cedo, to go  
reintroduction, duco ductum, to lead  
retrofraction, fractus, broken  
retrograde, gradior gressum, to go*

*retropulsion, pulso, to drive  
retrospective, specio spectum, to look  
retroverted, verto versum, to turn*

**SE** (Lat.) signifies apart from, as **SEcede**, to separate from, (*cedo cessum, to move*).

*seclude, cludo, to shut  
seduce, duco, to lead*

*select, lego lectum, to pick or cull  
separate, paro paratum, to make or shape*

**SEMI** (Lat.) signifies half, as **SEMIquaver**, half a quaver.

*semiannual  
semiosseous, os ossis, a bone*

*semicolon  
semibreve*

**SUB** (Lat.) signifies below, under, as **SUBterranean**, under ground, (*terra, the earth*).

See note 6, page 26.

*subcommittee  
subdivide  
subadjacent, jaceo, to lie  
subject, jacio jactum, to throw  
subjoin, jungo junctum, to join  
subjugate, jugo, to yoke  
submarine, mare, the sea  
submerge, mergo mersum, to plunge  
submit, mitto missum, to send  
subordinate, ordo, order  
subocular, oculus, the eye  
suborn, orno, to provide for*

*subpœna, pœna, penalty  
subscribe, scribo, to write  
subsist, sisto, to stand  
subsoil, solum, the ground  
substance, sto, to stand  
subtract, traho tractum, to draw  
subtend, tendo, to stretch  
subterfuge, fugio, to fly  
subterraneous, terra, the earth  
suburbs, urbs urbis, a city  
subvert, verto, to turn*

**SUC for sub.**

*succeed, cedo, to yield*                   *succour, curro, to run*

**SUP for sub.**

*support, porto, to carry*                   *suppress, premo pressum, to press*  
*suppose, pono positum, to put*

**SUB**, a contraction of super (Lat.), over, above, upon, or after, as  
**SURvive**, to live after, (*vivo, to live*).

<i>surcharge</i>	<i>surpass</i>
<i>surcoat</i>	<i>surmount</i>
<i>surface</i>	<i>surplus, plus, more</i>

**SUS for sub.**

*susceptible, capio cepi, to take*           *suspend, pendo, to hang*  
*suspect, specio spectum, to view*

**SUPER** (Lat.) signifies above, over, excess, as **SUPERabound**, to  
be more than sufficient.

<i>superadd, addo, to add</i>	<i>superintend</i>
<i>superannuate, annus, a year</i>	<i>supernatural</i>
<i>superficial, facies, a face</i>	<i>supernumerary, numerus, a number</i>
<i>superfins</i>	<i>supersede, sedeo, to sit</i>
<i>superfluous, fluo, to flow</i>	<i>superstruct, struo structum, to build</i>
<i>superhuman, humanus, human</i>	<i>supervise, video visum, to look</i>
<i>superincumbent,<sup>1</sup> cumbo, to lie down</i>	

**SYN** (Gk.) signifies with, uniting, joining, agreeing, as **SYNdic**,  
a sort of magistrate, (dike (Gk.), justice).

<i>synod, hodos (Gk.), a way</i>	<i>synopsis, opsis (Gk.), a view</i>
<i>synonyme, onoma (Gk.), a name</i>	<i>syntax,<sup>2</sup> tasso (Gk.), to put or arrange</i>

**SYs for syn.**

*system, istemi (Gk.), to set*

<sup>1</sup> Super-in, prefixes; *cumbo*, root; *ent*, affix. See former pages for similar instances.

<sup>2</sup> The putting of sentences together.

**TRANS** (Lat.) signifies over, across, beyond, as TRANSport, to carry over, (*porto*, to carry).

See note 9, page 26.

<i>transalpine</i>	<i>transfuse, fundo fusum</i> , to pour
<i>transatlantic</i>	<i>transmute, muto</i> , to change
<i>transcend, scando</i> , to climb	<i>transparent, pareo</i> , to appear
<i>transcribe, scribo</i> , to write	<i>transport, porto</i> , to carry
<i>transfer, fero</i> , to bear	<i>transpose, pono positum</i> , ( <i>poser</i> , Fr.,) to put
<i>transform, forma</i> , form, beauty	<i>transverse, verto versus</i> , to turn
<i>transgress, gradior gressus</i> , to step	<i>translate, fero latus</i> , to bear
<i>transmit, mitto</i> , to send	<i>transmarine, mare</i> , the sea
<i>transact, ago actum</i> , to do	

**TRI** (Lat.) signifies three, as **TRIcolor**, of three colors.

<i>triangle, angulus</i> , a corner	<i>trifolium, folium</i> , a leaf
<i>triceps, caput</i> , the head	<i>trinity, unitas</i> , one
<i>trident, dens dentis</i> , a tooth	<i>tripartite, partitus</i> , parted or divided
<i>triennial, annus</i> , a year	<i>triplicate, plico</i> , to fold

**ULTRA** (Lat.) signifies beyond, as **ULTRAmarine**,<sup>1</sup> beyond the sea, (mare, the sea).

<i>ultramontane, mons montis</i> , a mountain	<i>ultramundane, mundus</i> , the world
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**UN**<sup>2</sup> signifies not (in adjectives), as **UNwell**, not well.

„ „ want or absence of (in nouns), as **UNEvenness**.

„ „ annulling or reversing (in verbs), as **UNasked**.

1 Also a beautiful and durable sky-blue color, formed of the mineral called *lapis lazuli*.

2 As the compounds formed with *un* are so common and so well known, it is unnecessary to give examples in illustration.

## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

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The Author feels it due to himself to observe here, that it is not pretended that these "Aids," and especially the Rules for Spelling, with the examples and exceptions under each, are by any means exhaustive; the vast number of anomalies in our language rendering the subject one that demands more time for examination than he has been able to command hitherto.

Thus much has been attempted, however, to supply what he has felt to be a most pressing want in every-day instruction; and should this edition, in its present crude state, meet with a favorable reception, he hopes to introduce some additions and improvements in the next.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION,  
1855.







